# TRADE AND INDUSTRY

24 August 1972 Volume 8 No 8 10p

## European Communities Customs Procedures: European Community preferences in the Mediterranean Area

## Aircraft components: temporary suspension of EEC Common Customs Tariff

## Metric progress overseas

## Wholesale price index numbers

## Unit value and volume index numbers for June

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**The closing date for applications is 31st October, 1972.**

# Trade and Industry

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES CUSTOMS PROCEDURES—7

# European Community preferences in the Mediterranean Area

THERE are seven preferential trading agreements currently in force between the EEC and various Mediterranean countries to which the UK will become a party in 1973. The countries concerned are Greece, Turkey, Israel, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Spain. Further preferential agreements are in course of negotiation between the EEC and Cyprus, the Lebanon, Egypt and Algeria, which are also expected to come into force in the next two years. This article is intended to provide a brief guide to those aspects of the seven current agreements which are of concern to Customs. A later article will deal with the Customs aspects of the preferential arrangements which will, from 1973, govern trade between the UK and other members of the European Free Trade Association.

The general trade features of the Mediterranean agreements were the subject of 'Britain and the EEC—17' (*Trade and Industry*, 25 May 1972), which also described the negotiating procedures whereby the terms of UK adjustment to the agreements will be decided.

There is a fundamental difference between the basis on which duty reductions are applied to trade with Greece and Turkey (free circulation) and the arrangements affecting the other Mediterranean countries (origin), and the former are therefore dealt with separately.

**This is one of a series of articles on Customs aspects of accession to the European Communities. At this stage, the views expressed must be considered to be provisional, depending in particular upon the enactment of the European Communities Bill, at present before Parliament.**

## Greece and Turkey

Greece and Turkey have each entered into Agreements leading eventually to full Customs Union with the EEC; at the end of 22 year transition periods (12 years for most industrial goods) there will be no tariff barriers to trade between each Associate and the Member States of the EEC, and the two countries will have adopted the CCT in their trade with the rest of the world. The transitional period for Greece started in 1962, whilst the transitional period for Turkey has only just begun. In both cases, however, the Community has already implemented most of the concessions in full. Since the aim is a Customs Union with a common external tariff, the free exchange of goods is based on free circulation in the exporting member state ie the goods which are entitled to benefit are those wholly home produced or, where they are imported from third countries or contain any imported third country parts or materials, the appropriate duty has been paid and has not been refunded on export. Similarly during the transition periods the exchange of goods at reduced rates depends on free circulation, except that, once the duty reductions in the importing country exceed 20 per cent, a compensatory levy must be paid (if the goods are to benefit) in the exporting country in respect of any third country parts or materials incorporated in the exported goods if those parts or materials have been relieved of the import duty (by drawback or temporary duty free admission) (see European Communities Customs Procedures—3, *Trade and Industry*, June 1, 1972). The system is therefore basically the same as that applying to internal trade between EEC members.

Evidence of entitlement to preferential treatment takes the form of movement certificates AG1 (in the case of Greece) or ATR1 (in the case of Turkey) if the goods are consigned directly between the EEC and the Associate country or via a third country under a single transport document, and AG3 or ATR3 for other goods sent via a third country. They are comparable in use respectively to the T2L and DD3 certificates used under the Community Transit procedure (see European Communities Customs Procedures—2, *Trade and Industry*, May 18, 1972), and they must be endorsed by Customs. Certificates are not required for goods sent by post, which are admissible to preferential treatment unless they carry a yellow label which will be affixed by Customs in the exporting country to goods not in free circulation. There is provision for the admission of goods in baggage at a preferential rate without a certificate, subject to the Customs being satisfied as to entitlement.

There are two requirements additional to free circulation that apply in particular cases:

(i) the goods must not have been admitted into the exporting country under other preferential regimes; and
(ii) in the case of Turkey, certain agricultural products must have originated in that country and rules of origin are laid down.

The exporter, in completing the appropriate certificate, certifies that these conditions, where they apply, are met; and the certificate is subject to verification (see next paragraph).

Provision is made for the Customs in the importing country to request verification at their discretion, by returning the certificates to the Customs in the exporting country, specifying the reason for the request in the box provided on the back of the certificate. The Customs in the exporting country may also take action to verify the accuracy of the certificates, at their discretion, on a random basis or if they have any reason for doubt.

In some cases the duty reductions will be limited to specified quantities of goods (tariff quotas) (see European Communities Customs Procedures—1, *Trade and Industry*, April 27, 1972). The Agreements also provide for certain reduced agricultural levies and for the elimination or reduction of quantitative restrictions. The same rules of entitlement will apply.

## Morocco, Tunisia, Malta, Israel, Spain

**General.** There are Agreements of Association between the EEC and Morocco, Tunisia and Malta, and Trade Agreements between the EEC and Israel and Spain. Since these do not provide for customs union with a common external tariff, the preferential arrangements (on duties, agricultural levies and quantitative restrictions) relate only to goods originating in the exporting countries and detailed rules of origin are laid down. In some cases tariff quotas will also apply.

**Origin Rules.** The origin rules are similar to those used for the Generalised System of Preferences (See Customs Notice No 343), namely that, with certain exceptions detailed in three lists which vary from one agreement to another, origin is conferred if the goods are produced in the EEC or associated country and the process of production leads to a change of the Brussels Nomenclature heading for the non-originating goods or materials used in their production. There is provision for the cumulation of origin between goods from all Member States of the EEC, and for partial cumulation between EEC goods and the particular preferential trading partner's goods (ie goods originating in the EEC or the associated country do not lose their originating status by being further processed in the territory of the other partner), but each agreement is a separate entity and there is no cumulation between the Mediterranean countries themselves. It is unlikely that there will be any changes of substance in these basic origin rules after enlargement of the Community (but on transitional arrangements see below).

**Certificates of origin.** The evidence of entitlement is provided by movement certificates, which are in effect certificates of origin, identified by prefixes, eg ATN for Tunisia, AM for Malta, followed by the figure 1, which are used for non-postal goods and postal goods which have a value greater than £400. The exporter must complete the certificates and the application form attached thereto and submit them to the Customs who, if satisfied as to entitlement, will endorse the certificate and return it to the exporter or his agent for transmission to the importer. However, arrangements have been made with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce whereby exporters may request approved Chambers of Commerce to vet the origin particulars on the applications beforehand and countersign them if satisfactory, so that when exporters present the certificates to the Customs for endorsement the possibility of delays arising from incorrect certificates will be reduced.

Different certificates are required for postal goods of a value below £400. These are identified by the same combinations of letters followed by the figure 2, eg ATN 2 for Tunisia, AM 2 for Malta. Endorsement by Customs is not required. There is provision for the admission of goods of a value less than £80 in baggage, and for private importations of a value below £25, at the preferential rate without a certificate, subject to the satisfaction of the examining Customs officer.

It is possible that special certificates will have to be devised for the use of the new Member States during the transition period, to take account of transitional rates of duty and of possible transitional adjustments to the rules governing the cumulation of origin within the area covered by each agreement.

**Verification.** Random verifications will be conducted on the certificates of origin issued for UK exports. There is also provision for the Customs in the importing country to request verification at their discretion.

**Consignment.** In addition to origin, it is a condition of entitlement that the goods must be consigned direct to the importing country. If they pass through a third country they will be entitled only if consigned on a through bill of lading or other single transport document. There are certain exceptions to this rule in the Agreements with Morocco and Spain due to geographical circumstances.

**Oil products.** Special provisions, not yet decided, will apply to certain oil products. The rules of origin are not laid down in the Agreements and a special form of certificate of origin may be needed.

Morocco has made the tariff reductions required under the Agreement on a non-preferential basis, so that certificates of origin for exports to Morocco will not normally be required, although there is a possibility that they may be needed for preferential relaxations of quantitative restrictions.

**Malta.** In parallel with the application by the United Kingdom of the EEC—Malta Agreement, special provisions will apply to Malta in view of her current entitlement to Commonwealth Preference. Details of these arrangements remain to be settled in negotiations which are to take place later this year.

**(Further information may be obtained from HM Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, Tel. 01-626 1515 Ext. 3055.)**

AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS

# Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the EEC

THERE are three groups of aircraft components on which the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC is currently partially or totally suspended. They are:

(1) A list of products on which the duties are totally suspended when the goods are used for the servicing or repair of aeroplanes of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg. These are set out in Schedule 1 below. These suspensions are due to expire on December 31, 1972 unless the Community decides to renew them.

(2) A list of products in respect of which total or partial suspension of the duties is granted:

(a) when intended to be used in the construction of aircraft exceeding 15,000 kg test-flown on or before July 1, 1968—these suspensions are due to expire on December 31, 1972; or

(b) when intended to be used for the servicing or repair of aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg imported into or registered in the Community prior to July 1, 1968—in this case the suspensions are due to expire on December 31, 1974, though they may be reviewed earlier.

The products are the same for 2(a) and 2(b) and are set out in Schedule 2 below.

(3) A further list of products to be used in the construction or servicing of any aircraft. These suspensions are due to expire on December 31, 1972. They are set out in Schedule 3 below.

*(continued on next page)*

## TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CCT
*continued*

These suspensions were made under Article 28 of the Treaty of Rome. Although a few of them have a validity period beyond the end of 1979 it is possible that all will in fact be reviewed this year.

The Department of Trade and Industry will wish to take account of UK interests in making its views known to the Community before decisions are taken whether these suspensions of the CCT should be continued or modified. But in so far as it is decided by the Community that a total or partial suspension of the CCT should be continued, the Department of Trade and Industry will have to consider whether to recommend that the UK transitional tariff should immediately be suspensed down to the same level, or whether the UK tariff should instead be aligned progressively towards the suspension level of the CCT in accordance with the transitional timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession.

**Example** of alternative UK tariff positions if CCT suspension were continued:

81.04KII Wrought titanium—bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and similar articles.

Present UK mfn tariff 10%
CCT suspended to 4%

| | Immediate UK suspension | UK tariff under normal transitional timetable |
|---|---|---|
| 1973 | 4% | 10% |
| January 1, 1974 | 4% | 7.6% |
| January 1, 1975 | 4% | 6.4% |
| January 1, 1976 | 4% | 5.2% |
| July 1, 1977 | 4% | 4% |

In so far as any of the existing CCT suspensions are continued the Department would propose to implement them in the UK tariff as soon as feasible in 1973 unless, in the light of information received, it is judged that whilst there may be no objection to the CCT suspension it would nevertheless be contrary to the interests of UK producers to implement a similar suspension immediately in the UK.

If any UK manufacturers of the goods in question consider that they are able to supply the needs of the enlarged Community and that their interests would be adversely affected by the loss of Community preference which a continued period of suspension of the CCT would entail they should inform the Department, giving for each particular product as much of the following information as possible:

(a) Estimated EEC (10 countries, including the UK) demand in 1973 and subsequent years.
(b) Estimated UK demand in 1973 and subsequent years.
(c) UK production expected to be available for—
  (i) the UK market;
  (ii) the rest of the EEC
  in 1973 and subsequent years.
(d) in the case of items appearing in Schedule 2 for the purpose of construction of heavier aircraft as indicated in paragraph (2) (a) above, (page 323) whether
  (i) it would be reasonable to expect that their products could now be used in the construction of aircraft of types test-flown before July 1, 1968 in the enlarged Community including the UK, and
  (ii) whether they could supply goods for the construction of aircraft which have been, or will be, test-flown after July 1, 1968 in the enlarged Community including the UK if it were in the event proposed to extend the scope of the existing suspension to such aircraft.
(e) in the case of items appearing in Schedule 2 for the purpose of servicing or repair of lighter aircraft as indicated in paragraph (2) (b) above, (page 323) whether their products are such that they could be used for servicing or repair in any aircraft irrespective of the source of the particular component used at the initial construction stage.

As much as possible of the information requested in the paragraph above should also be provided by any manufacturers who do not object to continued suspension of the CCT but do object to the proposed immediate parallel suspension of the UK transitional tariff on the grounds that, whilst they may not be able to supply all the demand of the enlarged Community, they can supply the UK demand.

The information requested from UK manufacturers above should be sent to Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division Room 332, Kingsgate House, London SW1E 6SJ (Telephone: 01-222-7877 Ext. 3576) not later than September 8, 1972.

The present suspension of the CCT on aircraft and parts classifiable under Chapter 88 of the Tariff, and on aircraft engines classified under Chapter 84.06 and 84.08 of the Tariff, are being considered under separate arrangements.

### Schedule 1

Annex I

LIST OF PRODUCTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH TOTAL SUSPENSION OF THE DUTIES OF THE COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF IS GRANTED WHEN USED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR OF AEROPLANES OF AN UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING 15,000 KG.

SCHEDULE A

1 Up to December 31, 1969, the duties set out in the Common Customs Tariff in respect of the goods listed in the following schedule are suspended on condition that the goods are to be used, under Customs control, for the maintenance or repair of aeroplanes of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg.

2 The suspension referred to in paragraph 1 is automatically renewed for successive periods of three years unless one or more of the Member States notify the Council, at least six months before the expiry of the initial period or of any subsequent period, of their objection to the renewal. The objection may relate to the renewal of the suspension for some or all of the goods concerned.

Where objection is made in accordance with the foregoing conditions the Council will examine the position. If, not later than one month before the expiry of the period involved, the Member State or States concerned have not withdrawn their objection or the Council has not adopted measures intended to replace the suspension, the suspension will terminate at the end of the period in question.

In that case the Council will announce, in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*, the expiry of the suspension referred to in paragraph 1.

However, when the objection only concerns the renewal of the suspension for some of the goods listed in the following schedule the suspension will be automatically renewed for all the other goods.

| Tariff heading | Description of goods |
|---|---|
| 39.07 | Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06:<br>E Of other materials:<br>ex II Other:<br>—Articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant |
| 40.14 | Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber:<br>ex B Other:<br>—Articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant |
| 68.13 | Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (for example, asbestos board, thread and fabric; asbestos clothing, asbestos jointing), reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures:<br>B Articles of asbestos:<br>III Other |
| 68.14 | Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials |
| 68.16 | Articles of stone or of other mineral substances (including articles of peat), not elsewhere specified or included:<br>ex B Other:<br>—Filters, discs and other articles of agglomerated carbon or of graphite |
| 73.20 | Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel |
| 73.32 | Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel |
| 73.35 | Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel |
| 73.40 | Other articles of iron or steel,<br>ex B Other:<br>—Stays, clamps and connections<br>—Freight-stowage devises |
| 76.07 | Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium |
| 76.16 | Other articles of aluminium:<br>C Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, spikes and the like; bolts, nuts, screws and similar articles; washers and spring washers |
| ex 83.07 | Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lampholders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22), excluding miners' safety lamps and parts thereof |
| 84.07 | Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines) |

| Tariff heading | Description of goods |
|---|---|
| 84.08 | Other engines and motors:<br>B Gas turbines:<br>II Other<br>C Other engines and motors<br>D Parts:<br>II Other |
| 84.10 | Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds:<br>B Other pumps |
| 84.11 | Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like:<br>A Pumps and compressors:<br>II Vacuum pumps creating a vacuum better than $10^{-8}$ Torr; centrigufal or axial compressors giving a compression ratio of not less than 2 and a flow of more than 3,000 $m^3$ per minute; stationary reciprocating compressors of a weight exceeding 2,000 kg<br>III Other pumps and compressors<br>ex IV Parts of pumps and compressors falling within subheadings AII and AIII<br>C Fans, blowers and the like |
| 84.15 | Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other):<br>A Evaporators and condensers, excluding those for domestic refrigerators<br>ex B Other:<br>—Compression refrigerating systems specially designed for cooling air in aircraft |
| 84.17 | Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporising, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical:<br>C Heat exchange units |
| 84.18 | Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases:<br>D Other:<br>II Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases |
| 84.22 | Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23:<br>ex D Other:<br>—Jacks |
| 84.59 | Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:<br>ex E Other:<br>—Air humidifiers or de-humidifiers<br>—Engine starters, propeller regulators and servo-mechanisims |
| 84.61 | Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boilers shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves |
| 84.62 | Ball, roller or needle roller bearings |
| 84.63 | Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings |
| 84.64 | Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings |
| 84.65 | Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter |
| 85.01 | Electrical goods of the following descriptions: generators, motors, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors |
| 85.04 | Electric accumulators:<br>B Other |
| 85.08 | Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magnetos-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators) and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines |
| 85.14 | Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers |
| 85.15 | Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:<br>A Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras:<br>I Transmitters<br>II Transmitter-receivers<br>ex III Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer, excluding radio-broadcasting and television apparatus<br>B Other apparatus<br>ex C Parts of the appartus referred to above |
| 85.17 | Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus (such as bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar and fire alarms), other than those of heading No. 85.09 or 85.16 |
| 85.18 | Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable |
| 85.19 | Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lighting arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lampholders and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; printed circuits; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels |
| 85.20 | Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flash-bulbs:<br>A Filament lamps for lighting<br>ex B Other:<br>—Discharge lamps for lighting, including gas-filled dual lamps |
| 85.21 | Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; mounted piezo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic microcircuits:<br>A Valves and tubes<br>B Photocells, including photo-transistors<br>C Mounted piezo-electric crystals |
| 85.22 | Electrical appliances and apparatus having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:<br>C Other |
| 85.28 | Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus, not being goods falling within any of the preceding headings of this Chapter |
| 90.14 | Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders:<br>A Compasses<br>ex B Other:<br>—Air navigation and meteorological instruments; rangefinders |
| 90.23 | Hydrometers and similar instruments; thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, recording or not; any combination of these instruments:<br>C Hydrometers and similar instruments, with or without thermometers; optical pyrometers<br>D Other |
| 90.24 | Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature, (for example, pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic oven-draught regulators), not being articles falling within heading No. 90.14 |
| 90.28 | Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus |
| 90.29 | Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading No. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28 |
| 91.06 | Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor |
| 92.11 | Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape-decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic:<br>A Sound recorders and reproducers:<br>—Sound recorders |
| 94.01 | Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02) whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof:<br>ex A Specially designed for aircraft:<br>—Specially designed seats for aircrew<br>—Passenger seats fitted with oxygen-supply apparatus |

SCHEDULE B

1 Up to December 31, 1968, the duties set out in the Common Customs Tariff in respect of the goods listed in the following schedule are suspended on condition that the goods are to be used, under customs control, for the maintenance or repair of aeroplanes of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg.

2 The suspension referred to in paragraph 1 is automatically renewed for successive periods of one year unless one or more of the Member States notify the Council, at least three months before the expiry of the period or of any subsequent period, of their objection to the renewal. The objections may relate to the renewal of the suspension for some or all of the goods concerned.

Where objection is made in accordance with the foregoing conditions the Council will examine the position. If, not later than one month before the expiry of the period involved, the Member State or States concerned have not withdrawn their objection or the Council has not adopted measures intended to replace the suspension, the suspension will terminate at the end of the period in question.

In that case the Council will announce, in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*, the expiry of the suspension referred to in paragraph 1.

***(continued on next page)***

## TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CCT

*continued*

However, when the objection only concerns the renewal of the suspension for some of the goods listed in the following schedule the suspension will be automatically renewed for all the other goods.

| Tariff heading | Description of goods |
|---|---|
| 40.11 | Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps for wheels of all kinds:<br>ex B Other:<br>—Tyre cases for aircraft of the following types:<br>44 in.—12 ply<br>1500—16—14 ply<br>36 × 10.75—16.5—16 ply<br>24 × 7.25—12—10 ply |

### Schedule 2

Annex 1 bis

LIST OF PRODUCTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH TOTAL OR PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF THE DUTIES OF THE COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF IS GRANTED WHEN INTENDED TO BE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AEROPLANES OR TO BE USED FOR THE MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR OF AEROPLANES OR HELICOPTERS OF AN UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING 2,000 KG. BUT NOT EXCEEDING 15,000 KG.

1 (*a*) From July 1, 1968 to December 31, 1974, the duties set out in the Common Customs Tariff in respect of the goods listed in the following schedule are suspended to the level shown in Column 3 of that schedule, on condition that the goods are to be used, under customs control, in the construction of aeroplanes of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg. the construction programme of which, on July 1, 1968, was further advanced than the first test flights. These suspensions are likewise applicable from January 1, 1971, to the aforementioned goods when used in the manufacture of parts for the construction of such aeroplanes.

(*b*) The suspension referred to in paragraph 1(*a*) is automatically renewed for successive periods of three years unless one or more of the Member States notify the Council, at least six months before the expiry of the initial period of validity or of any subsequent period, of their objection to the renewal.

The objection may relate to the renewal of the suspension for some or, all of the goods concerned.

Where objection is made in accordance with the foregoing conditions the Council will examine the position. If, not later than one month before the expiry of the period involved, the Member State or States concerned have not withdrawn their objection or the Council has not adopted measures intended to replace the suspension, the suspension will terminate at the end of the period in question.

In that case the Council will announce, in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*, the expiry of the suspension referred to in paragraph 1(*a*).

However, when the objection only concerns the renewal of the suspension for some of the goods listed in the following schedule the suspension will be automatically renewed for all the other goods.

2 From July 1, 1968 to December 31, 1972 the duties set out in the Common Customs Tariff in respect of the goods listed in the following schedule are suspended to the level shown in Column 3 of that schedule, on condition that the goods are to be used, under customs control, for the maintenance or repair of aeroplanes or helicopters of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg. but not exceeding 15,000 kg.

| Tariff heading | Description of goods | Rate of duty % |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 73.20 | Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel | total suspension |
| 73.32 | Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel:<br>A Not threaded or tapped:<br>I Screws, nuts, rivets and washers, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness or hole diameter not exceeding 6 mm. | total suspension |
| | II Other | total suspension |
| | B Threaded or tapped:<br>I Screws and nuts, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness or hole diameter not exceeding 6 mm. | total suspension |
| | II Other | total suspension |
| 81.04 | Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof; cermets, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:<br>K Titanium:<br>II Wrought:<br>Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and similar articles | 4 |
| ex 83.07 | Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22) excluding miners' safety lamps, and parts thereof | total suspension |
| ex 83.09 | Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckle-clasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods, handbags, or other textile or leather goods; tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets of base metal:<br>Tubular rivets | total suspension |
| 84.07 | Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines) | total suspension |
| 84.08 | Other engines and motors:<br>C Other engines and motors | total suspension |
| 84.10 | Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds:<br>B Other pumps:<br>II Other pumps | total suspension |
| | ex III Parts of pumps falling within subheading BII | total suspension |
| 84.11 | Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like:<br>A Pumps and compressors:<br>III Other pumps and compressors | total suspension |
| | ex IV Parts of pumps and compressors falling within subheading AIII | total suspension |
| | C Fans, blowers and the like | total suspension |
| 84.17 | Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporising, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical:<br>C Heat exchange units | total suspension |
| 84.18 | Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquid or gases:<br>D Other:<br>ex II Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases:<br>Machinery and apparatus for filtering liquids | total suspension |
| 84.59 | Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:<br>ex E Other:<br>—Air humidifiers and de-humidifiers | total suspension |
| 84.61 | Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:<br>A Pressure reducing valves | total suspension |
| 84.63 | Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings:<br>—Transmission shafts and cranks for engines | total suspension |
| 85.08 | Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators) and cut-outs used in conjunction with such engines:<br>ex A Starter motors, generators and cut-outs:<br>—Starters for engines | total suspension |
| 85.15 | Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:<br>A Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonc transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras:<br>II Transmitter-receivers | 8 |
| | ex III Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer, excluding radio-broadcasting and television apparatus | 8 |
| | B Other apparatus | 8 |
| | C Parts:<br>II Parts of base metal, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, the greatest diameter of which does not exceed 25 mm. | 8 |
| | III Other | 8 |
| 85.22 | Electrical appliances and apparatus having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter:<br>ex C Other:<br>—Windscreen wipers | total suspension |
| 90.14 | Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders:<br>ex B Other:<br>Air navigation instruments | total suspension |

| Tariff heading | Description of goods | Rate of duty % |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 94.01 | Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof:<br>ex A Specially designed for aircraft:<br>—Specially designed seats for aircrew | total suspension |

Schedule 3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 38.19T | Amines, not chemically defined intended for use in the construction of aircraft, or for use in the maintenance or repair of aircraft | total suspension |
| 39.01CVII | Epoxy resins in liquid, paste or powder form, intended for use in the construction of aircraft or for use in the maintenance or repair of aircraft | total suspension |
| 40.11 B | New tyre cases for use in the maintenance of aircraft, or for use in the maintenance or repair of aircraft | total suspension |
| 44.15 | Wood panels, clad on each side with sheet aluminium and intended for use in aircraft | total suspension |
| 62.05C | Emergency chutes and passenger life jackets for aircraft equipment | total suspension |
| 73.24 | Containers for the pressurisation of aircraft | total suspension |
| 84.22D | Lifting, loading or unloading equipment intended to be permanantly fixed in aircraft | total suspension |
| 89.01BII(a) and (b) | Lifeboats for the equipment of aircraft | total suspension |
| 89.05 | Floating rescue appliances for the equipment of aircraft | total suspension |

These suspensions are subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

# New EC legislation

**Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).**

**COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY:** The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

**Cereals.** Regulations (CEE) No. 1724/72 modifies Regulations (CEE) No. 1406/72 to fix for the 1972-73 marketing year, the principal marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto for certain new Member States (*Journal Officiel* No. L182, August 10, 1972).

**Hops.** Decision 72/286/CEE relates to the setting up of a consultative committee for hops (*Journal Officiel* No. L179, August 7, 1972).

**Wines.** Regulations (CEE) No. 1718/72 relates to granting of aid for the transfer of table wines for which a storage contract was concluded during the 1971-72 season (*Journal Officiel* No. L181, August 9, 1972). **EDB ext. 7174/408**

**RULES OF COMPETITION:** The *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 7, 1971, contained a notice about an application for negative clearance of an agreement between the following French firms concerning the production, distribution and sale of certain types of paper (carbon paper, cigarette paper, note paper etc):

1 Papeteries Bolloré SA of Odet
2 Job SA of Perpignan
3 Société des Anciens Établissements Braunstein Fréres SA of Paris
4 Papeteries de Mauduit SA of Quimperlé
5 SA des Papiers Abadie of Paris.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L182 dated August 10, 1972, contains the text of the Commission's Decision, No. 72/291/CEE, on this agreement. The French text of the Decision may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

**IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES:** The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L179 dated August 7, 1972, contains the texts of the following Decisions. The French texts may be seen on application.

**Decision 72/285/CEE** authorises France to exclude from Community treatment, other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes (CCT No. 97.03) originating in Hong Kong and freely circulating in the other Member States.

**Decision 72/287/CEE** authorises Italy to exclude from Community treatment ball, roller or needle roller bearings (CCT No. 84.62) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

**UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM:** *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972.

The texts of the following Regulations reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L183 dated August 11, 1972. The French texts may be seen on application.

| Common Customs Tariff no. | Description of goods | Country of origin | Full rate of duty payable from | Tariff quota or preferecne set up by Regulation no. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regulation (CEE) No 1747/72 | | | | |
| 48.09 | Building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders | developing countries | August 14, 1972 | 2795/71 |
| Regulation (CEE) No. 1748/72 | | | | |
| 67.02 | Artificial flowers, foliage on fruit and parts thereof; articles made of artificial flowers, foliage or fruit | Hong Kong | August 14, 1972 | 2795/71 |

**EDB ext. 7174/408**

**COMMERCIAL POLICY—RULES OF ORIGIN:** *Trade and Industry* dated July 22, 1971 contained a notice about Decision 71/231/CEE relating to the definition of the concept of 'originating' products and to the methods of administrative co-operation for the application of the Decision of September 29, 1971 relating to the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Economic Community. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L176 dated August 3, 1972 contains the text of Decision 72/278/CEE derogating from Decision 71/231/CEE, referred to above, to take consideration of the particular situation in Surinam. The French text may be seen on application.

**EDB ext. 7174/408**

## Dear Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

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In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.
J. A. Dorrian, DFM, 150 East 58th Street, New York, 10022, USA. Tel. 593 2258. Telex 126919.

*The Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway, pictured during a private visit to Unilever companies in the Wirral. Left to right: Mrs. Phyllis James, North West regional director of the DTI Industrial Development Executive, and Mr. A. Ward, regional industrial director; Mr. Chataway; Mr. J. L. Rampton, DTI Secretary (Industrial Development); Mr. D. H. C. McAuslan, technical director of Unilever Merseyside Ltd.; and Mr. J. G. Parkes, chairman of the Unilever Merseyside Committee, who has just been appointed chairman of the Regional Industrial Development Board for the North West.*

## Scottish Industrial Development Board appointed

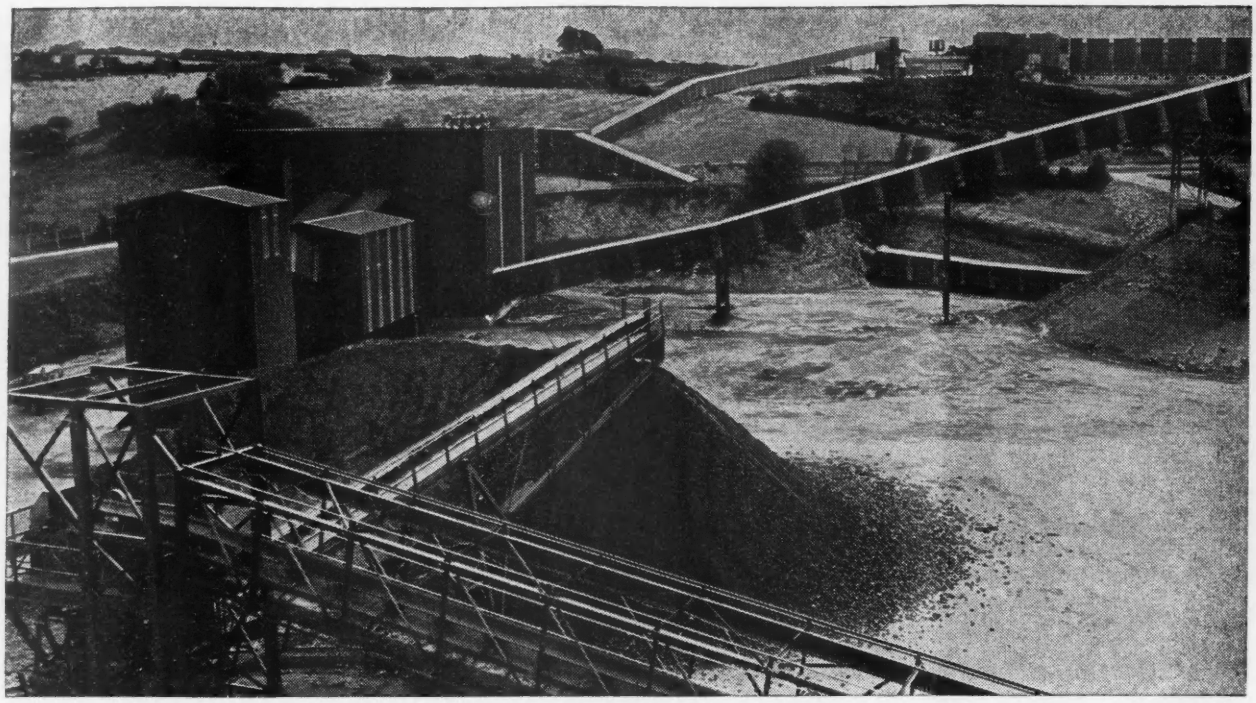
MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, announced on August 16 that after consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland he has appointed the following as members of the Scottish Industrial Development Board:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. A. F. M. Matthews | Assistant managing director, BP Exploration Ltd. |
| Mr. Thomas N. Risk | Partner, Maclay, Murray & Spens, solicitors.<br>Director, Standard Life Assurance Company<br>Director, Bank of Scotland |
| Mr. A. McFarlane McLeod Grossart, | Partner, Noble, Grossart, Merchant Bankers<br>Member of the Executive Scottish Council (Development and Industry) |
| Sir John Carmichael | Chairman, Sidlow Industries Ltd.<br>Director, Fisons Ltd.<br>Director, Royal Bank of Scotland<br>Director, Grampian Television Ltd.<br>Director, Abbey National Building Society<br>Director, National and Commercial Development Corporation |
| Mr. C. Michael Bell | Director, J & P Coats Ltd.<br>Managing director, J & P Coats (UK) Ltd.<br>Member, Committee for European Investment in Scotland |
| Mr. J. A. Matheson | Divisional officer for Scotland of National Union of Railwaymen<br>Vice President, Scottish Council (Development and Industry)<br>Member, Scottish TUC General Council<br>Vice Chairman, Forth Ports Authority |
| Mr. Ernest E. Tait | Member of Scottish Economic Council<br>formerly director, Pringles Ltd. |
| Mr. J. C. Williamson | President, Scottish Chambers of Commerce<br>Member, Executive Scottish Council (Development and Industry)<br>Member, North East Scotland Development Association<br>Chairman, Aberness Foods Ltd.<br>Chairman, A. R. Gray Ltd.<br>Director, A. B. Chalmers (Inverness) Ltd.<br>Director, MACE Marketing Services Ltd.<br>Director, MACE Publicity Ltd. |
| Mr. Robert C. Smith | Accountant Partner, Arthur, Young, McClelland, Moores & Co.<br>Liquidator, Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, Ltd. |
| Mr. Robin MacLellan | Chairman, George MacLellan Holdings Ltd.<br>Deputy chairman, British Airport Authority<br>Director, Clyde Shipping Co. Ltd.<br>Director, Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.<br>Director, Nationwide Building Society<br>Director, Scottish National Trust Ltd. |

The appointment of Mr. R. D. Fairbairn as chairman of the board was announced on May 1,

The Industrial Development Boards in Scotland, Wales, and in the Northern, North-West, Yorkshire and Humberside and South-West regions of England will advise the strengthened offices of the Department in these areas to assess the problems of local industry and promote industrial development.

The Government White Paper 'Industrial and Regional Development' (Cmnd 4942) published on March 22 said that industrial development boards would be set up in the assisted areas to 'advise generally on regional industrial opportunities and in due course on applications for selective financial assistance for the development of industry in their regions.'



*Thousands of feet of belting made by BTR Belting Ltd. are used throughout the tin mining operation at Wheal Jane, in Cornwall. This is the first major tin mine in Europe to be opened for more than fifty years, and one of the largest ever worked in Britain. Its production rate of about 160,000 million tons per year supplies nearly 7 per cent of the UK tin consumption. BTR Belting Ltd.was recently established at Farington, Lancashire.*

## Chairman appointed to Welsh IDB

MR. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, announced on August 21, that, following consultations with the Secretary of State for Wales, he has appointed Mr. Duncan A. C. Dewdney to be chairman of the Welsh Industrial Development Board. Mr. Dewdney, 60, is chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc Development Enterprises; chairman and managing director of the Imperial Smelting Corporation Ltd., Avonmouth, and a former chairman of Anglesey Aluminium. The Industrial Development Board in Wales will advise the strengthened DTI office for Wales in assessing the problems of industry in the region and in promoting industrial development.

## New company occupies Bodmin's first Government factory

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that Mr. P. H. FitzGerald has purchased the 10,000 sq. ft. advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Walker Lines Industrial Estate, Bodmin, Cornwall.

Mr. FitzGerald is establishing a business manufacturing circular and straight fluorescent light fittings and cable trunking in the Bodmin premises which he hopes will be in production within the month. When full production is reached the company expect to be employing about 60 people, half of whom will be men.

The manufacture of other marketable products and ideas is being considered with a view to extending the factory to its maximum site size of 60,000 sq. ft.

## Government-financed factories in South Wales

PROJECTS at Merthyr Tydfil, New Tredegar and Milford Haven have been announced by the Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation.

Work will shortly begin on a 25,000 sq. ft. advance factory at Abercanaid, Merthyr Tydfil. This will be the fourth advance factory to be constructed in the area. The new factory should be completed in April 1973 and that it will eventually provide employment for 80 to 100 people.

At New Tredegar work is about to start on the building of a new purpose-designed factory for occupation by C. & J. Clark Ltd., the well-known footwear manufacturers. The factory will be more than 21,000 sq. ft. and will provide welcome new employment opportunities. It is hoped that the building will be completed in April 1973.

A building contract has been let at Milford Haven for the construction of an extension of about 8,000 sq. ft. to enlarge the production capacity at the factory occupied by J. D. Haines (Birmingham) Ltd., diecasters and tool makers. J. D. Haines presently employ about 40 men and it is hoped that the extension will increase the labour force to about 70 when on full production. The building is expected to be completed about the end of next January.

## Work starts on Goole industrial estate

TAYLOR Woodrow Industrial Estate Ltd. has started work on a new 50-acre estate at Goole, Humberside, This is the eighth in its series of estates covering key areas in England and Scotland. Roads and services for phase one of this new industrial estate will be completed this summer, and the first units will be ready for occupation early next year.

## British Nuclear Fuels—first annual report

THE first Annual Report and Accounts of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. were published on August 15.

The company was formed in February 1971 to take over the nuclear fuel cycle business of the Production Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and started independent activity on April 1, 1971.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*Over a thousand inquiries about Government grants and other assistance had been received by the DTI Scottish Industrial Development Executive by the time the Industrial Act became law on August 9. At a press conference in Glasgow it was announced that Faul-Coradi Scotland Ltd., of Haddington, East Lothian, was the first firm in Scotland to receive selective assistance. The company makes a range of advanced systems for mechanical, electronic and civil engineers, and for surveyors, astronomers and physicists. Mr. Dennis Kirby, the Executive's Industrial Director (right) is seen at the press conference with the Faul-Coradi's chairman Mr. Hugh Campbell.*

## Official appointments

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Councillor S. Armstrong, of Great Clifton, Councillor J. Haslam, of Harwood, and Mr. R. T. Hurst, of Bolton, to be members of the North Western Electricity Consultative Council.

Mr. W. Paterson, of Cumnock, to be a member of the Scottish Gas Consultative Council.

Mr. J. Peck of Beaconsfield, to be chairman of the Southern Electricity Consultative Council in succession to Sir Walter Dawson who recently retired.

### Export Guarantees Advisory Council

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has appointed Mr. J. N. S. Ridgers as a member of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council, in succession to Sir Walter Barrie, who is retiring after five years' service. Mr. Ridgers is a member of Lloyds and a director of London Trust Company Ltd.

## Senior DTI appointment

THE Deputy Secretary vacancy created by Mr. Peter Thornton's promotion to Second Permanent Secretary (announced by DTI on July 28) is being filled by Mr. Peter Carey of the Central Policy Review Staff of the Cabinet Office. Mr. Carey, who is 49 and was formerly the Under Secretary in the DTI in charge of the Chemicals and Textiles Division, was promoted Deputy Secretary in 1971 and joined the Central Policy Review Staff shortly after its formation. On his return to DTI, at the beginning of September, he will be responsible, under the Secretary of State and the Permanent Secretary, for central industrial policy.

*Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace (second from right), watches a Spey turbofan engine being reassembled after overhaul at the East Kilbride factory of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. On the right is Mr. Don McLean, general manager of Rolls-Royce Scottish factories, and standing just behind the Minister is Mr. Eric Scafe, production director of the Derby Engine Division. Mr. Heseltine, who spent two days in Scotland, also visited the DTI National Engineering Laboratory at East Kilbride, and Scottish Aviation Ltd., aircraft manufacturers based at Prestwick Airport, whose work force is to be increased from 2,600 to 3,000 men.*

## Appointment of Surveyor-General in the Marine Division

CAPTAIN A. C. Manson has been appointed to a new post of Surveyor-General in the Marine Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The Surveyor-General will be responsible under the head of Marine Division for the organisation of the Marine Survey Service, for all marine survey work and for the policy and Parliamentary work arising from it. Initially he will be in charge of the three professional groups of Marine Surveyor grades (nautical, engineering and ship) and also of the branch of the Division which provides the policy and executive work in support of these grades on the safety, construction and equipment of ships. He will also be the senior advisor to the Secretary of State on all technical aspects of the work of Marine Division.

This appointment is intended to accelerate the process of integrating the three professional disciplines and the related administrative branch into a single organisation which should combine high standards of survey of ships for safety purposes with cost effectiveness.

## Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them, it is not their intention to refer

(*continued on next page*)


# Government Publications in London

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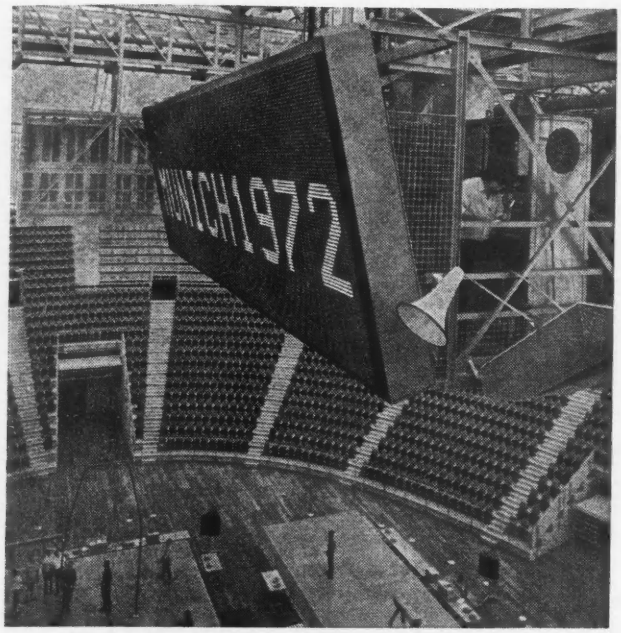
Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

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# GOVERNMENT SALES

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

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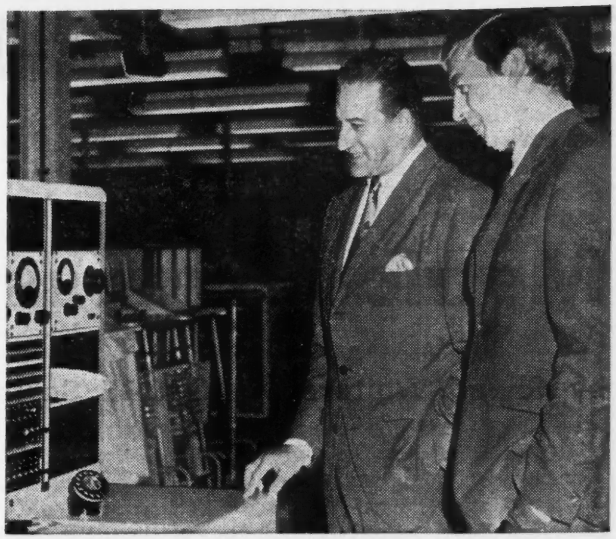

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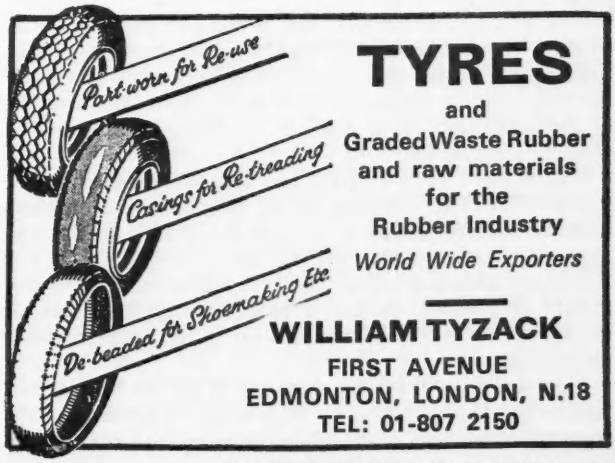

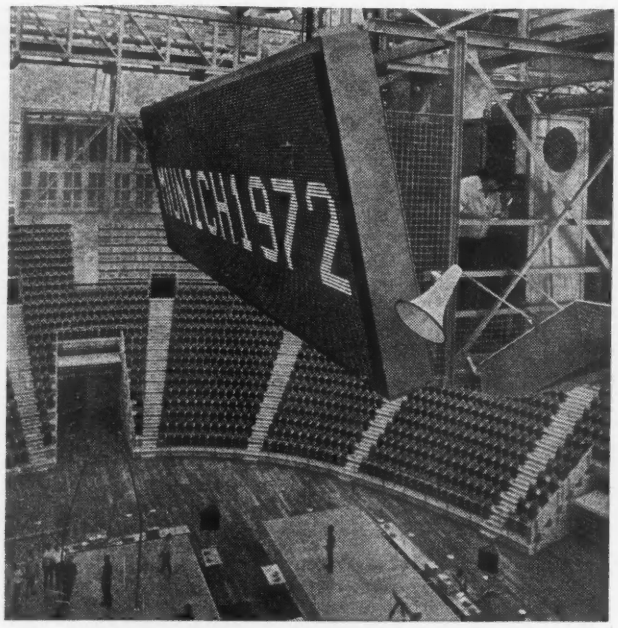


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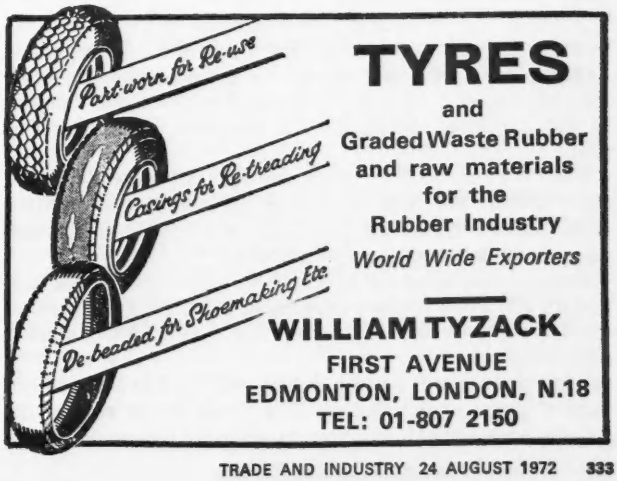


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# Metric progress overseas

by Howard Whitaker, CMG, OBE, Secretary to the Metrication Board

In 1971 58.5 per cent of British exports went to metric countries, 28.3 per cent to countries which are changing to metric and 11.7 per cent to the United States of America where draft legislation to implement the change is before Congress. Only 1.5 per cent of British exports went to countries which are not yet metric and which have not indicated an intention to change.

These developments have important implications for British manufacturers and exporters. The state of progress in some of the more important trading nations which are now in the process of changing is summarised in the following paragraphs. It is not practicable to draw any general conclusions from such a diverse scene of action. It does however seem likely that 1973 will see profoundly important changes being implemented by governments and industries overseas and it will be particularly important that United Kingdom traders should keep themselves up to date on those developments.

## Australia

Substantial progress has already been made in carrying through the 1970 decision of the Australian Government that the country should convert to metric. Wool sales have been metric since July 1, 1971. Tide tables and harbour navigation regulations followed on January 1, 1972. Since July 1, 1972, units of measurement and rates of duty in the Customs and Excise Tariff have been in metric.

Agreement has been reached on some major programmes and many are becoming operative this year. Among primary industries, paper aims at complete metrication by July 1973 and printing by 1973-74. The rubber industry has set a target between 1972-73, sugar 1973, and aluminium fabrication by January 1974. The target for steel is 1974 and the oil industry plans to change in 1974-76.

Building and construction aims at being 80 per cent metric by 1976. The engineering industries' programmes are beginning to come into operation this year. As in the United Kingdom, the programme is necessarily flexible because of the diversity of the industries. Metrication is, however, expected to be virtually completed in 1975.

Freight rates, both for road and rail, are expected to be converted in 1973. Water, sewerage, generation and distribution of electricity, and gas production aim at 1973 for the start of implementation of their programmes.

Primary education will be wholly in metric in 1973 and secondary education by the beginning of 1974. 1973 will also see the main change in higher education institutions, including universities.

Most activity will be seen during 1973-75. The Metric Conversion Board expect that by 1976 about 70 per cent of the country's activity will have been converted to the metric system.

## Canada

The Canadian Government in a White Paper in January 1970 announced its intention to adopt the metric system and to establish a Preparatory Commission for metric conversion. The Commission's task is to consider the implications of the change to metric, to prepare timetables and to co-ordinate overall planning. The Preparatory Commission was established in June 1971.

The close links between the industry and commerce of Canada and of the United States makes it inevitable that the rate of change in Canada will be much influenced by the rate of change in the United States. The Commission is however already taking all necessary steps to ensure that plans are prepared in good time. Meetings with representatives of all sectors of Canadian society are in progress to enable detailed timetables to be drawn up.

## East African Community

On January 1, 1969 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda passed laws providing for the compulsory adoption of the metric system within three years with a provision that Government Orders might extend the period for any particular sector. Metrication is proceeding swiftly in all three countries. The public sector is leading the change. Most government departments already work in metric. The metric system is taught in schools and metric units are already used in examinations. The East African Examination Council plans to have all examinations fully metric by 1973.

Both wholesale and retail sales in a wide range of consumer goods are now in metric units. By July 1972 all weights and measures are to be metric and most weighing and measuring equipment will have been converted to indicate only in metric units. Legislation has been issued listing goods to be sold by weight; weight or number; capacity; weight or capacity, and weight or linear measure. Following the decision to permit the sale of certain pre-packed goods only in specified quantities the same legislation listed 53 items to be pre-packed solely in specified metric quantities.

Metrication in engineering and construction is taking longer because of the need to establish internal standards. The Standing Committee on the Metric System has the work in hand.

## Hong Kong

A Metrication Committee was set up on May 15, 1970 to advise the Government on whether Hong Kong should adopt the metric system, taking account of the implications of metrication in other countries especially the USA and UK. The

Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee that the Government should encourage the change by action in the public sector particularly education, public works, government purchasing and statutory requirements, such as those connected with health and safety. It particularly recommended that February 1975 should be the target date for examinations in schools to be principally metric, followed by complete metrication in July 1976. The Director of Public Works has been instructed to make plans to introduce the metric system into public works projects.

The Public Works Department is leading conversion in building construction and civil engineering. Much material is imported and therefore the changeover depends to some extent on metrication programmes in other countries. Progress is also being made in construction and in other important industries such as engineering and shipbuilding.

The pace of the change will be affected by the demands of buyers of Hong Kong's exports. Thus textiles have for some time been manufactured in metric measurements when required.

## Republic of Ireland

In January 1968 the Government of Ireland approved the changeover to the Metric System. The change is being made on a voluntary basis, industry by industry. The Government undertook to help the change by introducing metric terms in regulations and procedures at appropriate times and by arranging discussions between sectors where co-ordination was necessary. The Minister for Industry and Commerce exercises a general supervision of the changeover.

The Minister for Local Government in June 1968 initiated a Committee for Metrication in the Building Industry under the auspices of the National Institute for Physical Planning. The construction and building materials industries are now (mid-1972) well advanced. The paper and packaging industries and the milling industry have gone metric—the Wheat Order, 1971 gave the pricing unit of wheat as 100 kg and density as kilogrammes per hectolitre. Progress has also been made under programmes in pharmaceuticals, fuel, fertilisers and adhesives and some service industries have converted aspects of their work—the current Irish Railway timetable gives distances only in kilometres. Several manufacturing firms in the electrical and engineering sectors have been using the metric system generally for some years.

In March 1971 the Minister for Industry and Commerce set up a committee to advise him on the implications of the changeover for the distributor and consumer. Regulations on packaged consumer goods, to be introduced under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1970, will require a wide range of packed goods to be marked with the quantity of contents of the containers. Several of the more common items will have to be packed in specified quantities for which both metric and imperial ranges will be prescribed. The indication of quantity will be required in both metric and imperial units until the end of 1973 when the imperial marking will cease to be required.

## Malaysia

In July 1970 the Minister of Commerce and Industry announced that Malaysia's conversion to metric, spread over a number of years, would begin in 1971. Preparation had already been made in the rubber industry and in February 1971, coinciding with the plans of the London Rubber Market, metrication of the industry began. The Malaysian Metric Weights and Measures Act, 1971 permits the use of metric weights and measures.

## New Zealand

On February 24, 1969 the Minister of Industries and Commerce announced Government's decision to promote metrication in New Zealand. The first important changes were made on July 1, 1971 when meteorological reporting of temperature and rainfall changed to degrees Celsius and millimetres respectively, and when the wool industry started conducting all trading transactions for unprocessed wool in metric weights. By mid-1972 timetables for metrication in the building and construction industry, in engineering, in education and in motoring had all been agreed by the Metric Advisory Board and implementation had begun.

Timetables for electrical and electronic manufacturing, footwear, leather and leathergoods, packaging manufacturing, printing and allied industries and motor vehicle manufacturing and related industries, were recently adopted by the Board and implementation will soon begin. Work has begun on timetables for agriculture, fuel and power and for the retail sector.

The New Zealand Government has approved the Metric Advisory Board's recommendation for retraining—which includes the provision of free basic tuition in technical institutes, for leading hands and other supervisors in the manufacturing, engineering and construction trades and industries, and in any others in which the need is established.

Although 1974 and 1975 are the years in which the consumer will be most affected, steady progress is already being made with the introduction of the metric system into everyday life. In addition to meteorological reporting, metric sized bottles of milk and cream are being phased in, metric road distance signs are being introduced, tidal predictions are metric and coastal charts are being progressively metricised.

## Nigeria

In February 1971 the Nigerian Government decided in principle to go metric. A National Metrication Committee was established. The Federal Government has issued a directive that whenever possible only equipment calibrated in metric may be imported. Pre-packed foods must be marked in metric. School exercise books are required to have the metric system printed on them. Retail petrol pumps are planned to be converted by early 1973 when decimal currency will be introduced.

## Singapore

The Singapore Metrication Board was established at the end of 1970. A number of programmes have been prepared and are being put into operation during 1972. About 20 government or statutory departments are expected to use the metric system during the year. Since the beginning of the year the Post Office and the Port of Singapore Authority have been working in metric. Import and export documentation is in metric. Signs showing road distances and speed limits in metric are being put up on main roads. Singapore is paying particular attention to metrication in building and construction. The Building Regulations are being revised in preparation for metric construction which has already begun in public housing. The lead given by the public sector is being followed by the private sector. More and more of the building components are being manufactured to metric specifications and architects are supplying metric building plans.

In retail trade progress seems likely to be slower. The first general experience of metrication by consumers has been in textiles which began to appear in shops in metric measurements this year. From July 1972 petrol is being retailed by the litre It has been agreed that certain pre-packed goods should be sold only in specified quantities and for export reasons Singa-

*(continued on next page)*

pore will adopt internationally accepted sizes. Plans are being made for the introduction of metric-sized containers and this matter is now under examination by a new Committee of the Metrication Board.

## South Africa

In 1966 the South African Government decided to adopt the metric system. The Government established a Metrication Advisory Board in September 1967 to advise the Minister of Economic Affairs. A Metrication Department was set up within the South African Bureau of Standards in 1968 to co-ordinate the changeover programmes through liaison with, and assistance to, organisations affected.

In 1969 the Weights and Measures Act was amended to enable the Weights and Measures Regulations to be framed in metric terms. The Railways and Harbours Acts Amendment Act was promulgated in 1971. This Act was metricated by eliminating all references to imperial units.

All operations in government departments are now virtually metric. South African Railways and the Post Office have used metric units for their commercial operations since April 1971. The Customs and Excise Tariffs were metricated in 1972. Speed limits on the roads have been metric since April 1971 and speed regulations on South African Railways since February 1972.

Since mid-1971 basic materials have been supplied to metric measurements. In industry and commerce progress has been made in every sector, from heavy industry to the retail trade. New weighing machines (or massmeters as they are now called in South Africa), are calibrated in metric and old ones are being converted. Since the end of 1971 most pre-packed goods have been sold in metric quantities and milk is sold in 500 ml or 1 litre bottles throughout the country. Petrol pumps are being replaced or converted to indicate in litres, and this conversion should be completed by the end of 1972. Piece goods are beginning to be sold by the metre and on January 1, 1973 this will become compulsory. Liquids measured out in the customer's presence will similarly be sold exclusively by the litre or millilitre as from the beginning of January 1973.

The metric system has been used in all teaching and instruction since the beginning of 1972. As metric units are increasingly used in everyday life booklets and posters have been issued to help the general public adapt to the changes as metrication affects them.

The South African authorities expect that by the end of 1972 metrication will be virtually completed in the commercial and official sectors and well advanced in industry. In addition to pre-packed commodities and basic industrial materials, more and more industrial products are now specified in metric units.

## Republic of Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

In March 1970 the Government approved a proposal by the Minister of Industry, based on a report on metrication made by the Council of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards, that Ceylon should go metric within 10 years. In the same year the Government set up the National Metrication Board. Six panels which were formed to cover all sectors of society have reported. The Government has decided to amend the Weights and Measures Ordinance and to issue metric reference standard weights and measures as soon as possible. To facilitate the change to metric the Government has issued orders that all imperial machinery, including weighing machines, should be calibrated in metric or in dual units.

The Faculty of Architecture began using metric units as early as 1971. Programmes for industrial retraining are under way.

Metric units will be used in the First National Certificate of Education in December 1975 and in the advanced school examinations in 1977; their use in universities will follow.

## Zambia

On January 7, 1970 the President announced that Zambia would adopt the metric system. A Metric System Act was passed which empowered the Minister of Trade and Industry to publish compulsory orders concerning trade in metric and dates for its commencement. A Metrication Board was appointed with the task of co-ordinating plans and preparing programmes to complete metrication by 1973.

Metrication is progressing both in the public and in the private sector. The Weights and Measures (Assize) Regulations 1971 are metric. The Customs Tariff has been metric since January 1971. The Zambia Railways Tariff is metric and tariffs for other transport bodies are being revised. In May 1971 the Land Survey Regulations were issued in metric and all land surveys have been in metric since January 1972. Metrication in agriculture was focused on the 1971/72 planting season.

Metrication is well advanced in construction. Mining output is expressed in metric. Road standards are fully metric and all construction work on roads is in metric. A metric map has been issued by the Roads Department and some road signs show distances in kilometres. Metrication in the sale of petroleum was completed by the end of 1971, by which time all petrol pumps had been converted and sales were by the litre.

Metrication in retail and wholesale trade is taking place area by area as Orders affecting particular regions are issued. These Orders give dates by which weighing and measuring equipment must be calibrated in metric for use by hardware merchants, drapers, butchers, grocers, greengrocers and market stall-holders.

The change to metric in education is nationwide. The metric system is now taught in all schools, colleges and the University of Zambia. Publicity too is aimed at everyone and, in addition to films, posters and leaflets for the public, there are explanatory programmes on radio and television and articles in the newspapers. Metric units are used whenever possible in editorials and advertising. The Zambian Metrication Board expects that the metric system will be used throughout Zambia by the end of 1973.

## United States of America

In 1968 Congress ordered a survey of the implications of the world change to metric for the American economy. This detailed study was carried out by the National Bureau of Standards. Their report 'A Metric America—A Decision Whose Time Has Come' was published in August 1971. The main message was that the question for the country was not whether to change but how to make the change efficiently and economically. The report recommended that the United States should change to the International System of Units through a co-ordinated national programme over a period of 10 years, at the end of which the nation would be predominantly metric. Transmitting the report to Congress, the then Secretary of Commerce expressed his agreement with its conclusions and recommended that Congress should assign responsibility for guiding the change to 'a central co-ordinating body responsive to all sectors of our society'. The present Secretary of Commerce has emphasised the importance of the use of international standards to enable American industry to compete in world markets. Similar views were expressed by President Nixon in his written State of the Union message in January 1972 when he said that the United States could

enhance its competitive position by implementing the metric system of measurement. In March the Administration submitted to Congress draft legislation which would establish a National Metric Conversion Board to be comprised of 25 representatives of industry, trade associations, citizen groups and Government. Its task would be to draw up a voluntary changeover programme within one year of its establishment. This legislation has now been approved by the Senate Commerce Committee.

The proposed legislation is a development of the recommendations made to Congress when the report on the metric study was presented. In the meantime the National Bureau of Standards are continuing to deal with queries on Metrication.

It is now generally accepted that America will adopt the metric system and there is widespread confidence in the United States that the new Congress will adopt proposals in line with those now under consideration. The essential questions remaining for decision would seem to be how and how fast the change should be made.

## EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

# Secretary of State to visit Algeria's International Trade Fair

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry—Mr. John Davies—is to visit Algeria as a guest of the Algerian Government on September 6. During the course of the visit he will have discussions with his opposite number Mr. Layachi Yaker, Algeria's Minister of Commerce, and visit the International Trade Fair, where Britain is exhibiting in her own pavilion for the second year running.

### Size of market

Algeria is Britain's most rapidly expanding market in the Arab world and it is possible that by the end of 1973 it will be our largest in North Africa. Although our exports are rising by 70-100 per cent per annum, and have increased seven-fold in the past four years, our share of the total Algerian market in 1970 (£525 million) was still only 3 per cent compared with the EEC's 65 per cent, of which France supplied 42 per cent. Impressive though this rise is we could do much better; the Algerians are seeking to diversify their sources of supply, and to reduce their present dependence on France. Unless British industry takes its opportunities now we shall miss out in a country where foreign exchange income is expected to increase from £400 million in 1971 to at least £770 million and perhaps as high as £1,000 million by 1975 as natural gas exports get into their stride.

### Organisation of the market

Essentially a socialist orientated country with an economy that has developed naturally towards the establishment of State owned and controlled corporations (Sociétés Nationales) in every field of trade, industry and finance, imports, exports and foreign exchange are almost wholly, and closely controlled by State organs and the large and increasing percentage of imports have been monopolished by law.

### Nature of the market

Algeria is devoting her considerable energies and resources to the broadening of her economic base. To this extent import patterns are dominated by capital and industrial goods. In 1971 the United Kingdom exports of £28 million were made up of machinery and transport equipment (£17.4 million) iron and steel and manufactures (£7.8 million), chemicals and fertilisers (£1 million). Austerity measures, aimed at realising all possible resources of foreign exchange for the development effort, have led to the consequent diminution in the consumer market.

### Methods of doing business

(*a*) **The first and most important essential is to deal in French.** Literature must be in French or it will be ignored. It is advised business visitors should be fluent French speakers.

(*b*) Make yourself known to purchasers by persistent and frequent personal visits to State organisations to ensure that your products are thoroughly well known.

(*c*) Patient cultivation of the market. Algerians are astute businessmen and the hit and run method is unlikely to succeed).

(*d*) Purchasers prefer to deal direct with suppliers rather than through agents in third countries. This does not, however, preclude a 'representative' on the spot.

(*e*) The larger part of United Kingdom exports and trade generally is done against specific calls for tender, both public and restricted; hence the importance of making yourself known.

### Market prospects

The present development of United Kingdom exports must be seen against the background of the 1970/3 development plan, under which expenditure is £2,350 million. Future prospects will be influenced by its successor. Specific details of the next development plan (1974/7) are not yet available but all the indications suggest that it will be geared to a high level of investment with a continuation of austerity measures. In industry the effort will be concentrated on the electrical and mechanical sectors and in the industries employing the country's natural resources. Agriculture will receive special attention within the framework of the agrarian revolution. Further plans also include an expansion of education and technical training. Under the next plan roads, ports, telecommunications and distribution generally are to be improved. Finance for the plan will come from the increasing revenues from oil and natural gas. Earnings from oil exports in 1970 were £280 million and are expected to reach £400 million in 1972 and to level out at around £500 million in 1975. Natural gas exports, however, which during 1972 earned about £20 million are expected to rise by 1975 to £400 million.

**EXPORTS BY THE MAIN MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES (NON-COMMUNIST) TO ALGERIA**

Compiled from information available April 30, 1972 — £'000 and percentage share compared with a year earlier

| | 1968 | | 1969 | | 1970 | | 1971 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £'000 | % share | £'000 | % share | £'000 | % share | £'000 | % share |
| *Exports from:* | | | | | | | | |
| France | 196,471 | 69.6 | 190,292 | 58.4 | 234,350 | 57.6 | 204,979 | 48.3 |
| USA | 22,000 | 7.7 | 26,583 | 8.1 | 25,750 | 6.3 | 33,769 | 7.9 |
| Italy | 19,695 | 6.9 | 31,494 | 9.6 | 39,003 | 9.5 | 42,894 | 10.1 |
| German Federal Republic | 18,964 | 6.7 | 35,132 | 10.7 | 41,272 | 10.1 | 49,181 | 11.5 |
| United Kingdom | 4,549 | 1.6 | 9,499 | 2.9 | 16,774 | 4.1 | 27,825 | 6.5 |
| Netherlands | 4,046 | 1.4 | 6,633 | 2.3 | 9,626 | 2.3 | 11,892 | 2.8 |
| Belgium/Luxembourg | 5,901 | 2.9 | 11,628 | 3.5 | 14,105 | 3.4 | 13,877 | 3.2 |
| Sweden | 1,507 | 0.5 | 2,682 | 0.8 | 3,528 | 0.8 | 5,275 | 1.2 |
| Canada | 2,817 | 0.9 | 1,510 | 0.4 | 7,627 | 2.1 | 12,373 | 2.9 |
| Switzerland | 2,413 | 0.8 | 3,279 | 1.0 | 5,847 | 1.4 | 4,664 | 1.1 |
| Japan | 3,785 | 1.3 | 6,589 | 2.0 | 8,420 | 2.6 | 17,152 | 4.4 |
| TOTAL | 282,148 | | 325,321 | | 406,302 | | 423,881 | |

## Exhibition for tourists

VISITORS to London from home and abroad have an opportunity to do some enjoyable research on well-designed British goods at The Design Centre's new exhibition 'Shopping in Britain' which continues until September 9.

The display shows a choice of products that are mainly small and easily packed in a suitcase, including jewellery, decorative household accessories and linen, toys and games, workshop tools, stationery, tableware and glass, souvenirs and books on history and pageantry.

## Good initial response to woodworking show

SOON after the announcement of the first Woodworking Industries Exhibition—to be held in late 1973—firm space reservations had been received for half the ground floor of the Olympia Grand Hall.

The decision of the Machine Tools Trades Association to recognise the new exhibition means that all members of MTTA and the European Committee of Woodworking Machinery Manufacturers (Eumabois) will exhibit only at the new exhibition. Previously members went to the International Building Exhibition.

The exhibition will be held from December 4–8, immediately after the Building Exhibition (November 14–24, 1973).

The 15 members of MTTA's woodworking machinery manufacturers' section account for the bulk of the United Kingdom exports in the field.

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## Photogrammetry firms land orders at Ottawa congress

**From the Commercial Department, British High Commission, Ottawa:** Several thousand pounds-worth of orders resulted from the British participation at an exhibition mounted for the congress of the International Society for Photogrammetry in Ottawa recently.

The International Society meets in congress every four years. From July 23-August 4 it was Ottawa's turn, and the 12th congress attracted more than 1,200 scientists from 50 countries, including 44 members of Britain's National Committee for Photogrammetry.

Held at the Ottawa Civic Centre, it was sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Surveying and organised by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. All techniques of taking measurements through photography were covered by seven congressional commissions.

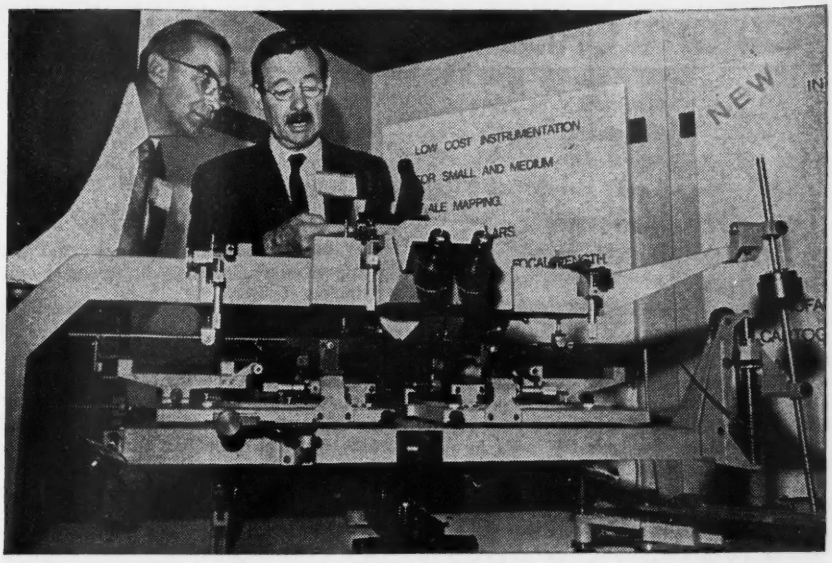
It is established practice to mount an exhibition in concert with the congress to give delegates the opportunity of examining and discussing the latest photogrammetric instruments and techniques. At this year's show more than 50 companies and government laboratories took part, including the National Research Council of Canada, Ferranti (UK), Bendix (US), Wild (Switzerland), Zeiss (Germany) and Matra (France).

### Joint venture

Nine British companies participated in a joint-venture stand under the sponsorship of the British Photographic Manufacturers' Association and the Department of Trade and Industry. Six were equipment manufacturers, and three offered survey and air-mapping services.

The British stand, which attracted considerable attention and favourable comment, showed a new type of photogrammetric plotter, a photogrammetric teaching instrument, a photocomparator and a hardware/software digitising system for input data. New photographic equipment included a compact processor for aerial film, a colour printer for aerial negatives and a new panoramic camera.

On the morning of the opening day of the congress the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation broadcast an interview with Mr. P. G. Mott, managing director of Hunting Surveys Ltd., one of the exhibitors, who explained what photogrammetry was and how the science was used. In the evening there was a reception at the British High Commission hosted by the Commercial Counsellor, Mr. B. E. P. MacTavish, so that the British delegation could meet Canadian officials and delegates and members of the press.




*At the recent Ottawa Photogrammetric Exhibition, Professor E. H. Thompson of University College London demonstrates a photogrammetric plotter he designed to Professor Harmer Weeden, head of the civil engineering faculty at Penn State University. The plotter was shown on the stand of A. Clarkson and Co. Ltd.*

Two exhibitors took orders worth several thousand dollars, and several others expected business worth considerably more. All considered it worthwhile exhibiting. In fact most considered it essential to be seen at the show to keep their companies' names before the large number of international representatives attending. The next meeting is expected to be held in Helsinki in 1976.

## Encouraging success for British electrical firms at Moscow

**From the Commercial Department, British Embassy, Moscow:** Fifty-five British companies were represented on the British pavilion at the international exhibition of modern electro-technical equipment Elektro-72 which closed in Moscow in July. This made the British participation the second largest of any western country (after West Germany), though there was a strong showing by the USA, France, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden and many other western and communist countries.

Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, attended the opening and met Mr. A. K. Antonov, Soviet Minister for the Electrotechnical Industry.

The British pavilion was visited by several members of the USSR Politburo, by the Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. N. S. Patolichev and on several occasions by the relevant industrial ministers and their staff, in addition to industrial ministers and officials from the other COMECON countries and a deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria. Above all, the firms taking part were able to make contact with a whole range of ministries, factories and institutes working in their field.

With only one or two exceptions, the British participants were encouraged by their experiences at the exhibition, and believed there were good prospects for them in the market.

The types of equipment which aroused most interest were specialised electrical power-control and measurement equipment, scientific instruments, welding equipment, various types of advanced electrical furnaces, and automatic machinery and systems for the production of printed and integrated circuits.

More than £500,000-worth of business was done by British firms, and contracts for more than £1 million which had already been under discussion were signed by British companies during the show. Many firms have other immediate prospects.

As a result of the exhibition direct contact was established by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and, over technological collaboration, with the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Soviet Ministry for the Electrotechnical Industry. Further details can be obtained from BEAMA.

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# EXPORT ORDERS

## Ten-year agreement with Polish can-making industry

POLAND has placed its first orders for high-speed can and closure manufacturing equipment worth about £500,000 with the Metal Box Company.

These orders have been secured by Metal Box amid keen competition. With its eye on the Polish can-making industry's ambitious expansion programme, the company looks forward to further substantial orders on a continuing basis in the future.

Under terms of the agreement, signed in Warsaw this month, Metal Box will provide a technical consultancy service on all aspects of metal-container production through Polservice, the Polish Foreign Trade Enterprise responsible for the negotiating of contracts in the field of international industrial co-operation and licensing.

The marketing effort has been spread over several years.

Metal Box is now putting at the disposal of Polish industry all its modern can-making expertise, supplying machinery and keeping the Poles abreast of packaging developments over the next 10 years.

The technical assistance for Poland is being provided by Metal Box under the umbrella of Comeca Packaging Techniques S.A. a consortium consisting of Metal Box, the Continental Can Company of the USA, and J. J. Carnaud in France. This consortium was created for the specific purpose of providing know-how to each of the Socialist countries of central and eastern Europe. The agreement concluded is the first to be signed on behalf of the consortium, and Metal Box expect it to be followed by similar arrangements with packaging industries in other countries.

## LACSA of Costa Rica order two more BAC 1-11s

LINEAS Aereas Costarricenses SA (LACSA), the flag carrier of Costa Rica, has ordered two more BAC 1-11 500 twin-jet airliners for delivery in November.

LACSA's 1-11 500s each carry 99 passengers, cruise at speeds up to 550 mph and are powered by two Rolls-Royce Spey turbofan jet engines. More than 200 1-11s of all types have now been chosen by 40 operators throughout the world, nearly half of them by 17 operators in the Americas.

## Canadian breakthrough for glassware company

FOLLOWING a first appearance at the Canadian Hardware Show in Toronto this year, James A. Jobling and Co. Ltd. of Sunderland have secured orders for more than half a million items of household glassware.

The products, heat-resistant casseroles and beverage sets, will be marketed in shops and stores throughout the dominion by the Montreal Interglass Corporation.

The Consumer Division of Jobling says the order is worth about £100,000. The glassware is being shipped in special packs with instructions printed in both English and French. The products will be sold in Canada under the company's Hysil trade name.

## Maize-drying installation for Iraq

Bentalls of Maldon have signed three contracts for complete maize-handling, drying and storage installations for Iraq.

Worth approximately £150,000, the plants are the first to be purchased by the Ministry of Agriculture in Baghdad. Each installation includes shellers, elevators, conveyors, fully automatic continuous-flow grain-dryer, silos, weighing and bagging machinery and bulk loaders. The first order will be despatched during September, with the remaining two following in October.

## High-power fan for Brazil

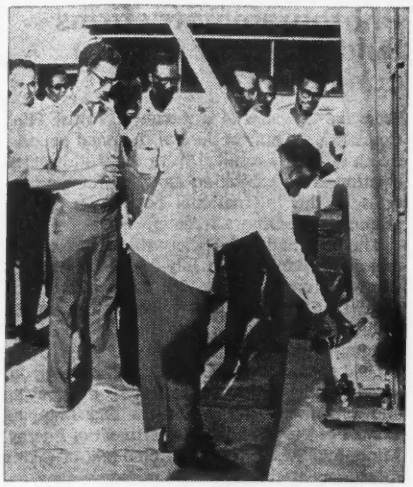
One of the most powerful fans ever built has been shipped to Brazil by Davidson & Co. Ltd., of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast.

It is a 142 in. diameter double inlet sinter fan which was designed and manufactured by Davidson to the order of Head Wrightson Process Engineering Ltd. for installation at the new No. 2 Sinter Plant of Compania Siderurgica Nacional at Volta Redonda.

The fan will operate at 880 rpm and will be driven by a 7,000 bhp motor. It has pressure lubricated sleeve bearings and is fitted with inlet control gear to provide maximum operating efficiency.

The star-type runner is manufactured in high-strength, low-carbon steel and the casing in ½ in. mild steel. Runner and shaft alone weigh approximately 18 tons and the complete unit, including the driving motor, will weigh over 85 tons when installed.

In addition to the main exhaust fan, Davidson are supplying a 90½ in. diameter double inlet sinter cooling fan and two 44½ in. single inlet, forced ejector fans for the Volta Redonda plant.

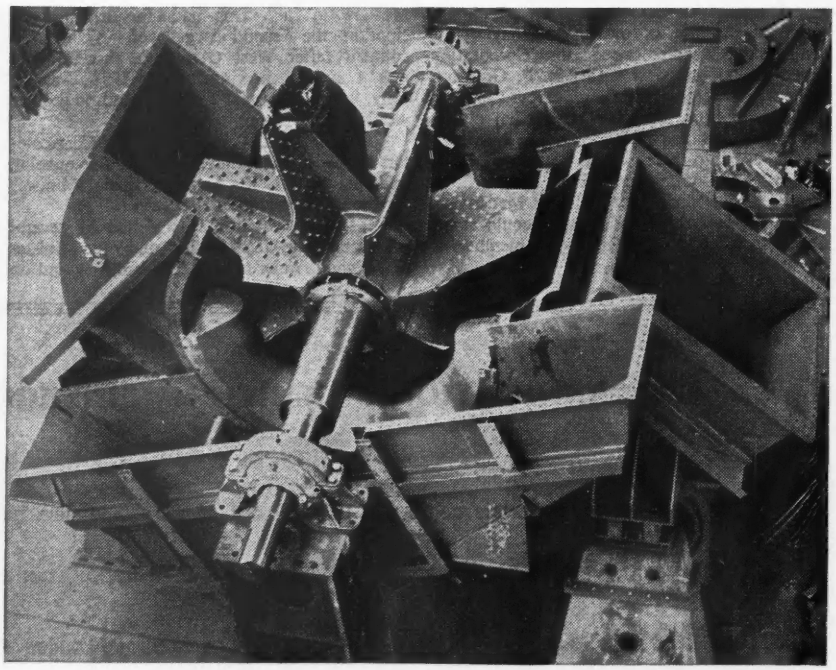


*The Minister of Communications in Guyana, Mr. Mohamed Kasim, pouring rum over the foundations of a 225 ft. microwave radio-antenna tower at the headquarters of the Guyana Telecommunications Corporation in Georgetown. This old Guyanese custom marked the launching of the final phase of the country's telephone expansion programme for which GEC Telecommunications Ltd. is supplying £3.5 million-worth of equipment.*

## £137,000 Middle East orders for Dale Electric

A £137,000 order for standby electric generating sets—offered by the State of Qatar in the Middle East—has been won by the Filey, Yorkshire firm of Dale Electric of Great Britain Ltd.

The Ministry of Information in Qatar has ordered three mains-failure units ranging from 250 to 1,000 kVA. They will be used to standby radio and television transmitters and studios—ensuring normal service even during a power cut. Dale Electric export 50 per cent of their production.



*A 142 in. diameter, high-power Sirocco sinter fan, designed for installation in Brazil, seen during assembly at Davidson's Belfast works.*

# TRADE INFORMATION

## Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) Orders

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 9) Order 1972.

This Order provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty and those listed in Schedule 2 shall continue to be exempt from import duty, both until January 1, 1973 or, in the case of certain items, until such earlier day as is specified. The Order also continues the reduction until January 1, 1973 in the duty chargeable on certain monolithic integrated circuit linear amplifiers under heading 85.21.

The Order comes into operation on September 1, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1209.

The Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 10) Order, 1972.

This Order continues, until September 10, 1972, the temporary exemption from import duty of fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal.

The Order came into operation on August 13, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1215.

Copies of these Orders are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 or branches or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1. Prices are as follows: for the No. 9 Order 8p (by post 10½p); for the No. 10 Order 2p (by post 4½p).

## Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade is Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by September 7.

| Tariff heading | Proposed definition for tariff purposes | Applied for as | Exemption required until | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29.01 | 1-Methylnaphthalene | 1-Methyl naphthalene minimum 99% purity by GLC | December 31, 1972 | 13954 |
| 29.07 | 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-cresol | Tetra bromo-2-methyl-phenol | December 31, 1972 | 13946 |
| 29.14 | Methyl stearate | Methyl n-octadecanoate | December 31, 1972 | 13969 |
| 29.25 | 2,5-Dihydroxy-*N*-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzamide | as in previous column | December 31, 1972 | 13966 |
| 29.29 | (−)-2-(3,4-Dihydroxybenzyl)-2-hydrazinopropionic acid | L-α-3,4-dihydroxybenzyl-α-hydrazinopropionic acid | December 31, 1972 | 13959 |
| 29.30 | Sodium cyclamate | Sodium cyclamate BP | December 31, 1972 | 13965 |

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

## Open general export licence for iron and steel scrap

THE notice published in last week's *Trade and Industry*, page 297, on the Open General Export Licence for iron and steel scrap, incorrectly quoted the text of the Open General Licence. The correct text is as follows:

### EXPORT LICENCE—IRON AND STEEL SCRAP

Open General Export Licence dated 10 August 1972 granted by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State in exercise of his powers under Article 5 of the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970[a], hereby grants an Open General Export Licence authorising the exportation from the United Kingdom, other than to a destination in Southern Rhodesia, during the period beginning with 11 September 1972 and ending with 31 December 1972, of the following:—

Scrap and old metal being material wholly or mainly by weight of iron, steel or alloys containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of iron and having a value, as required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be declared, not exceeding £30 per ton in the following forms:—

(*a*) compressed baled material;
(*b*) loose used wrought material containing 80 per cent. or more by weight of material of a thickness not exceeding 3 millimetres;
(*c*) turnings and borings;
(*d*) cast iron;
(*e*) consignments which, apart from any material specified in (*a*) to (*c*) above, contain more than 95 per cent. by weight of cast iron;

other than—

(i) compressed unused sheet and sheet cuttings;
(ii) material derived from armour plate;
(iii) material derived from goods of a description included in Group 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the said Order;
(iv) material wholly or partly coated or clad with copper or wholly or partly coated or clad with alloys which contain 50 per cent. or more by weight of copper.

The Open General Licence relating to iron and steel scrap and dated 31 January 1972, granted by the Secretary of State, is hereby revoked.

This Instrument shall come into operation on 11 September 1972.

N. E. Robins
An Assistant Secretary,
10 August 1972. Department of Trade and Industry.

[a] SI 1970/1288 (1970 III, p. 4270).

Inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Export Licensing Branch, Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, London SW1A 2JB from whom copies of the Open General Licence may be obtained free of charge. This and any future Open General Licence will not be published by HMSO.

## Withdrawal of Commonwealth surface letter rate to Pakistan

THE Post Office has announced that, as a result of Pakistan's withdrawal from the Commonwealth, it is no longer appropriate for the Commonwealth concessionary surface letter rate (which is confined to the Commonwealth) to apply to correspondence for Pakistan. The normal foreign surface letter rate will, therefore, apply as from October 1, 1972.

There will be no change in the rates of other classes of surface mail (eg Printed Papers) or for air mail, as these do not contain any element of Commonwealth concessionary postage.

The number of items affected by the change is relatively very small —only about 3 per cent of the total Letter Post traffic for Pakistan.

The Commonwealth and foreign surface letter rates are as follows:

| Commonwealth surface letter rate | Foreign surface letter rate |
|---|---|
| up to 1 oz. 3p | 5p |
| up to 2 oz. 5p | 9p |
| up to 4 oz. 7½p | 12p |
| up to 8 oz. 10p | 30p |
| up to 1 lb. 20 p | 50p |
| up to 2 lb. 35p | 80p |
| up to 4 lb. 70p | 130p |

The application of the normal foreign rate to surface letters for Pakistan follows the normal practice adopted in the past when certain countries have withdrawn from or ceased to be associated with the Commonwealth (eg Burma, South Africa, the Sudan).

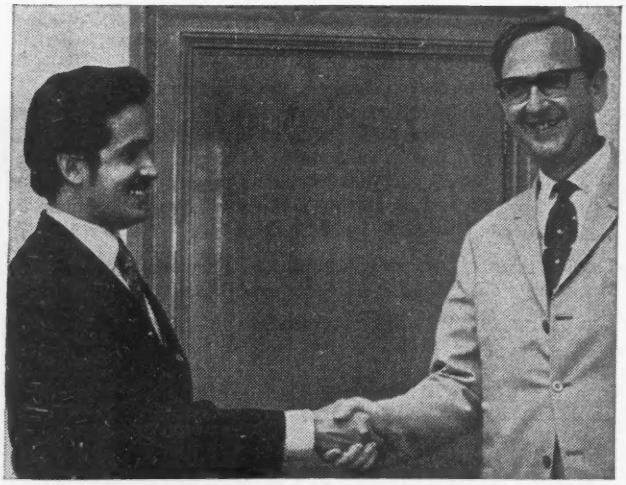
The Commonwealth concessionary surface letter rate will continue to apply to correspondence for Bangla Desh, as that country is a member of the Commonwealth.

## Federal Republic of Germany: trade with Hungary and Bulgaria

THE Federal German authorities have announced that a Protocol on Trade and Economic and Technical Co-operation between Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany covering trade in 1972 was signed in Budapest on May 18. It was agreed in the protocol that further steps should be taken to facilitate co-operation between enterprises. The sectors listed as providing favourable opportunities for the expansion of co-operation are the machine, vehicle and building industries, the electro-technical and electronic industries and the pharmaceutical, aluminium processing and clothing industries. Details of the commodities to be exchanged in 1972 (in German) are available to British exporters from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

A PROTOCOL to the long-term agreement of February 12, 1971 between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in Bonn on June 22. It covers trade during 1972. Details, including quota lists for 1972, are available to British exporters.

**EDB ext. 466/467/482**



*Sheikh Isa bin Mohammad Al-Khalifa, Director General of the Bahrain Ministry of Information, visited the headquarters of Cable and Wireless Ltd. during his recent stay in London. The Sheikh is pictured with Mr. W. H. Davies, executive director with special responsibility for the Middle East.*

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

### ECGD CREDIT BACKING

## Copper mining project in Peru—£8.7 million loan

UNDER guarantee of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, William & Glyn's Bank Ltd. has negotiated a loan of £8.7 million to enable the Empresa Minera del Peru to purchase British capital goods and services for the first stage of a copper mining project at Cerro Verde, Peru.

British Smelter Constructions Ltd. has secured the contract under the loan for provision of management services to oversee the $90 million project as well as the responsibility for the procurement of British goods and services required at Cerro Verde. The project is for the extraction and processing of copper oxide ore.

The Canadian Export Development Corporation is providing a parallel loan of a similar amount for the purchase of Canadian goods for the project. The UK loan is being provided by Williams & Glyn's Bank and The Royal Bank of Scotland and is repayable over a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning, which is expected to be from December 1974 to December 1975.

## Further £3 million line of credit for Israel

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a further £3 million line of credit agreed by Charterhouse Japhet Ltd. for the Bank Hapoalim B.M., Israel, following the success of a similar facility signed in August 1971. Under the credit Israeli buyers will be able to purchase a wide range of capital goods and associated services to a value of £3.3 million from UK manufacturers over the next two years, for the development of Israeli industry in both the public and private sector.

Finance will be available for 90 per cent of the UK element of contracts with a minimum value of £10,000 at the fixed rate of interest available for medium-term business, currently 6 per cent. Access to the credit is confined to ECGD Comprehensive policyholders unless contracts would normally qualify for Specific cover. Terms of repayment of the loan, depending on the value of each contract, will be over three to five years.

Exporters requiring further information should contact either the Export Credits Guarantee Department (I. Bonnett, tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7302), Charterhouse Japhet Ltd. (K. E. Fay, tel. 01-248 3999) or the London Branch of the Bank Hapoalim (H. T. Reisner or K. Wickenden, tel. 01-600 0382).

## Waterfront redevelopment at Kingston, Jamaica

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has signed a buyer credit facility covering a £3 million loan from National Westminster Bank to assist in a £12 million redevelopment of the waterfront at Kingston, Jamaica. Higgs and Hill Ltd., of New Malden, Surrey, are to build four blocks consisting of shops, offices, apartments, a department store and a multi-story car park. Commissioning of the blocks is scheduled from November 1973 to October 1974, and repayment of the loan is to be over five years from the estimated date of commissioning of each block. The buyer is Town and Commercial Properties (Jamaica) Ltd., who bought the ten-acre site for this massive redevelopment three years ago.

# TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

**Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.**

## Italy

**CONTAINERS FOR MINERAL OILS:** The Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of July 22 published a ministerial decree stating that the following have been added to the list of materials which may be used in the manufacture of containers intended for storing, production or transport of mineral oils or their derivatives:

Polyethylene of a high density of not less than 0.941. The use of portable containers is restricted for mineral oils and derivatives with a maximum inflammability point of 21 degrees centigrade.

Reinforced concrete, vibrated, with suitable waterproof lining. Use is restricted to fixed containers for the purpose of storing or the production of mineral oils and their derivatives.

Copies of the Italian text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **[EDB ext. 466/467/482**

**HEALTH REGULATIONS—IMPORTS OF RABBITS:** An Italian ministerial regulation published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of July 26 announced that certificates of origin and the accompanying health certificate for imports of domestic or wild rabbits must state that the animals originate from districts where no case of myxomatosis has been recorded within a range of 50 kilometres (about 31 miles) for at least six months. Certificates of origin and health certificates for rabbit meat, fresh, chilled or frozen, as well as fresh rabbit skins, must bear the statement that the animals from which they come originated from a district free from myxomatosis. Copies of the Italian text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

## Yugoslavia

**IMPORT DUTIES:** The *Official Gazette* No. 33 of June 30, 1972 announced the establishing of lower import duties of 10 per cent for specific equipment to be used in the following industries. The lower rates are effective from July 1, 1972 and the following tariff numbers are affected:

**Mining and coal processing**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 82.05/2a-1 | 84.21/3 | 85.01/1a | 86.02/1 |
| 82.05/3a-1 | 84.22/1a | 85.01/3 | 86.02/3 |
| 84.01/4 | 84.22/2a | 85.04/1b | 86.02/4 |
| 84.03/4 | 84.22/2b | 85.05/1 | 86.02/5 |
| 84.10/1 | 84.22/4 | 85.10/3 | 86.03/3 |
| 84.10/2 | 84.22/5a | 85.11/3 | 86.03/5 |
| 84.10/3 | 84.22/5c | 85.13/1 and 2 | 86.06/2 |
| 84.10/7 | 84.22/5e | 85.15/3e | 86.07/1c |
| 84.11/1b | 84.23/4a and b | 85.17/1 | 86.07/1i |
| 84.11/2 | 84.23/7 | 85.17/3 | 87.02/3c-1 |
| 84.11/4 | 84.23/9 | 85.19/1 | 87.02/3f |
| 84.14/4c | 84.23/12 | 85.19/4 | 90.24 |
| 84.17/1 | 84.49/1 | 85.19/5 | 90.25 |
| 84.17/1e | 84.56/3 | 85.19/6 | 90.26/2a |
| 84.17/1j | 84.56/7 | 85.19/10 | 90.28 |
| 84.18/2b | 84.59/2d | 85.23/2 | |
| 84.20/1 | 84.59/2m | 85.23/3 | |

**Ironwork and accessories for building carpentry and furniture**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 84.03/4 | 84.45/1b-1 | 84.45/2m |
| 84.18/2b | 84.45/1c-4 | 84.48/1 |
| 84.19/2 | 84.45/1c-6 | 84.56/6 |
| 84.20/1 | 84.45/2a-4 | 84.56/7 |
| 84.21/1 | 84.45/2b-4 | 84.59/2 |
| 84.22/5d | 84.45/2c-1 | 85.11/3 |
| 84.43/1 | 84.45/2c-4 | 90.22/1 |
| 84.43/6 | 84.45/2c-5 | 90.25 |
| 84.43/11 | 84.45/2e-3 | |
| 84.45/1a | 84.45/2h | |

**Exploitation of mineral water**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 84.10/3 | 84.19/5 | 85.19/5 |
| 84.11/2 | 84.19/6 | 90.16/6 |
| 84.17/1C | 84.19/8 | 90.26/2a and b |
| 84.18/2b | 84.19/9 | 90.27/2 |
| 84.19/3 | 84.22/5e | 90.28 |
| 84.19/4 | 84.59/2m | |

**Production of machine tools**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 84.11/2 | 84.45/2b-3 | 84.45/2g-2 |
| 84.20/1 | 84.45/2b-4 | 84.45/2k |
| 84.43/3a | 84.45/2c-1 | 84.45/2m |
| 84.43/5 | 84.45/2c-2 | 84.45/2n |
| 84.43/6 | 84.45/2c-4 | 84.48/1 |
| 84.43/11 | 84.45/2c-5 | 90.16/3 |
| 84.45/1c-1 | 84.45/2d | 90.16/6 |
| 84.45/1c-3 | 84.45/2e-1 | 90.22/1 |
| 84.45/2a-4 | 84.45/2e-2 | 90.25 |
| 84.45/2a-5 | 84.45/2e-3 | 90.28 |
| 84.45/2b-1 | 84.45/2f-1 | |
| 84.45/2b-2 | 84.45/2f-2 | |

**Production of spray valves**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 82.05/1e | 90.12/2 | 90.22/1 |
| 84.19/9 | 90.16/4 | |
| 84.60/2 | 90.16/6 | |

**EDB ext. 420/475**

## Israel

**TARIFF AMENDMENTS:** The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendments to the Customs Tariff:

| Item no. | | | Rate of duty |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30.01 | | Item 30.01 is superseded by: Organo-therapeutic glands or other organs, dried, whether or not in powder; organo-therapeutic extracts of glands or of other organs or of their secretions; other animal substances prepared for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes, not elsewhere specified or included | Exempt |
| 39.02 | | In paragraph 1036, '45% but not less than IL 0.50 per kg' is superseded by | 45% but not less than IL 0.525 per kg |
| 40.01 | | In this item, section 2000 is repealed. Section 9900 is superseded by: | |
| | 9900 | Other | Exempt |
| 44.05 | | In this item, after section 4100, shall be inserted: | |
| | 4200 | Sticks used in the assembly of 'Bross' boxes by a stitching process | 35% *ad val.* |
| 53.05 | | In this item, sections 1000 and 2000 are superseded by: | |
| | 1000 | In the form of tops | Exempt |
| | 9900 | Other | Exempt |
| 59.17 | | In this item, subsection 1090 is superseded by: | |
| | 1090 | Other | 10% |
| 66.02 | | In this item, section 1000 is superseded by: | |
| | 1000 | Special walking sticks for the blind | Exempt |
| 73.12 | | In this item, subsection 9921 is superseded by: | |
| | 9921 | of a thickness including the coating less than 0.35 mm, if released before 1.1.73 | Exempt |
| | 9922 | Others, of a thickness including the coating less than 0.35 mm | 10% *ad val.* |
| 73.13 | | In this item, subsection 9931 is superseded by: | |
| | 9931 | of a thickness including the coating less than 0.35 mm, if released before 1.1.73 | Exempt |
| | 9932 | Others, of a thickness including the coating less than 0.35 mm | 10% *ad val.* |
| 84.60 | | In this item, section 3000 shall be followed by: | |
| | 4000 | of the kind used for casting concrete, other than moulds made of wood, if released before 1.1.73 | Exempt |
| 91.04 | | In this item, the following shall be inserted after section 3000: | |
| | 4000 | Specially for the blind, if released before 1.4.73 | Exempt |
| 98.16 | | In this item, the following shall be inserted after section 1000: | |
| | 2000 | Apparatus for displaying transparent pictures by means of an electro-mechanical device | 10% *ad val.* |

Amendments have also been made to the Israeli Customs Tariff affecting the following items:

Item 07.05.4010: 'if released before 1.7.72' is superseded by 'if released before 1.4.73'
Item 09.01.1591: 'if released before 1.7.72' is superseded by 'if released before 1.10.72'

**EDB ext. 420/475**

*(continued on next page)*

## Israel
*continued*

**SURCHARGE:** The Israeli authorities have ordered that the surcharge leviable on the following item be reduced to the rate shown below as from June 12:

| Item no. | Description | Charge |
|---|---|---|
| ex 53.01 | Sheep's or lambs' wool, not carded or combed, other than greasy—if it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to have been used for the woollen tops industries | IL 0.55 for every IL 4.20 of the value |

**EDB ext. 420/475**

**GAS CONTAINERS:** The Israeli authorities have issued a new order, cited as the 'Commodities and Services (Control) (Gas Containers for use once only) Order 1972,' which states:

1 In this Order, 'Gas containers for use once only' means containers, which may not be refilled, containing liquefied petroleum gas; 'Israeli Standard' means Israeli Standard 844—containers which may not be refilled, containing liquefied petroleum gas.

2 No person may produce or import gas containers for use once only, neither may he transfer, in any of the ways of transfer, the ownership or right of possession thereon, unless the gas container for use once only complies with the requirements of the Israeli Standard.

Israeli Standard 844 is at present only available in Hebrew and the Israeli Institute of Standards do not expect an English translation to be ready before October/November. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

**PURCHASE TAX:** The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendments to purchase tax, effective from June 25:

The exception to payment of purchase tax in respect of the following is now repealed:

Fabrics—of glass fibres for insulation in air conditioners. (These are now liable for purchase tax at 30 per cent.)

The following exceptions in respect of the undermentioned are now amended to read:

Writing desks—of a length up to 1 m. made wholly or mainly of wood; Furniture—made wholly or mainly of wood, excluding:

1 furniture made entirely of parts, either produced by form-pressing from crushed wood fibres with plastic coated paper or combined with metal

2 antiques classifiable under Customs Heading BN 99.06.

**EDB ext. 420/475**

**EXCISE DUTIES—BEER AND WHISKY:** The Israeli authorities have announced the following amendments to the excise duty on intoxicating liquors:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beer | This item repealed with effect from June 22. | |
| Whisky | This item now reads: | |
| | (1) Removed from the yard of a licensed producer before 1.12.72 | IL 13.00 per litre of alcohol |
| | (2) Other | IL 16.25 per litre of alcohol |
| | These rates are effective from 1.6.72. | |

**EDB ext. 420/475**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## Lebanon

**STATE AGENCY FOR PHARMACEUTICAL IMPORTS:** Under the provisions of Decree 3197 of May 13, 1972, published in the *Official Gazette* No. 41 of May 22, the Lebanese Government has set up a State agency for the import, purchase and sale of pharmaceuticals—Bureau National pour les Médicaments. The agency is not yet operative but could be brought into operation should the Lebanese authorities decide that circumstances required the centralisation of supplies. **EDB ext. 420/475**

## Sierra Leone

**NOTICE TO IMPORTERS—CUSTOMS BILL OF ENTRY:** The following Government Notice No. 754 issued by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise was published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette* of July 27, 1972:

With effect from August 1, an extra copy of Bill of Entry for the clearance of goods through Customs will be required from all importers. The extra copy should be included in each set of Bills of Entry when being lodged with the Customs and Excise Department. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

## Uganda

**EXCHANGE CONTROL ON IMPORTS:** Telegraphic information has been received that the Bank of Uganda has announced that all foreign exchange allocations for imports not submitted for payment by close of business on August 11 must be revalidated.

**CRE ext. 3331**

**TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES:** Travellers' cheques may now only be exchanged for cash at authorised banks. They may not be used in payment of hotel bills, shop purchases or for any other purpose.

**CRE ext. 3331**

## South Africa

**CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES:** The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 28:

Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on unmanufactured dark air-cured Virginia-type leaf-tobacco, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing may allow by specific permit. (BN 24.01)

Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 15 per cent, is made for tower cranes of the travelling, stationary and climbing types, and parts thereof. Specific provision is also made for cranes of a kind suitable for mounting on motor vehicle type chassis and parts thereof at the present rate of duty (ie 7 per cent). (BN 84.22.40) **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

**CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION:** Customs Tariff Application List 560, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of August 11, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Contact type photo copying apparatus and thermo copying apparatus of an fob price not exceeding R.75 each. (90.10.30 and 90.10.35)

Umbrellas and sunshades including walking stick umbrellas, umbrella tents and garden and similar umbrellas. (66.01)

Bolts and nuts including bolt ends and screw studs but excluding bolts and nuts identifiable for use in aircraft, of iron or steel.

Yarn of polyester fibres (excluding core yarn not exceeding 280 DTEX, stretch or bulked yarn and prepared sewing yarn) with a tenacity of less than 5.3 CN/DTEX and a linear density of 66 DTEX or more. (51.01.50.10 and 51.01.50.20)

Woven fabrics of synthetic fibres (continuous) with woven stripes of a mass per $m^2$ of 100 g or more but not exceeding 155 g and of a value for duty purposes per $m^2$ not exceeding R.1.50. (51.04. 90.90)

Certain paper and paperboard in rolls or sheets. (48.01, 48.05, 48.07)

Die sets and parts thereof. (84.48.90)

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. **CRE ext. 2274**

## Malaysia

**IMPORT CONTROL:** The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendments to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1969.

1. The Second Schedule to the Order is amended by inserting the following:

| Heading no. | Description of goods | Country |
|---|---|---|
| 19.05 | Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products): | |
| 100 | of oats | All countries |

2. The First Schedule to the Order is amended (a) by substituting for '600 horsepower' appearing under Description of goods, '800 horsepower', for the heading numbers, 84.10 100, 84.10 200, 84.10 300, 84.10 410, 84.10 420, 84.10 430, 84.10 500, 85.01 110 and 85.01 190 (covering 'combustion piston engines' and 'generating sets', and (b) by inserting the following:

| Heading no. | Description of goods | Country |
|---|---|---|
| 66.01 900 | Umbrellas, other than those covered with silk, cotton, or fabric of man-made fibres | All countries |
| 84.06 | Internal combustion piston engines | |
| | Diesel engines: | |
| 250 | for road transport of 200 horsepower to 800 horsepower | All countries |

3. The Second Schedule to the Order is amended by deleting heading numbers 73.20 900, 84.61 100 and 84.61 900 covering tube and pipe fittings of iron or steel and 'sluice valves' and inserting the following:

| Heading no. | Description of goods | Country |
|---|---|---|
| 84.61 910 | Housing for sluice valves, of iron or steel, with inlet or outlet of an internal diameter exceeding 2 in but not exceeding 16 in. | All countries |

4. The First Schedule to the Order is amended by the addition of and the Second Schedule by the deletion of the following:

| Heading no. | Description of goods | Country |
|---|---|---|
| 38.11 990 | Benzene hexachloride (BHC) insecticide preparations | All countries |

5. The Second Schedule to the Order is amended by deleting the following: 73.11 121, 73.11 291, 73.15 613, 73.15 615, 73.15 633, and 73.15 635 covering 'angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel' and 'angles, shapes and sections of alloy steel and high carbon steel'.

**The First Schedule** covers goods prohibited from entry into any part of the Federation, without import licences, from the country shown.

**The Second Schedule** covers goods prohibited from entry into West Malaysia without import licences, from the country shown.

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

**IMPORT CONTROL—MOTOR VEHICLES:** The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Motor Vehicles) Order 1972 which cancels the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Motor Vehicles) Order 1969.

SCHEDULE 1

(Motor vehicles from all countries which may not be imported into West Malaysia except under licence)

| Customs tariff heading no. | Description |
|---|---|
| 87.02 | Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09). |
| | Motor vehicles for the transport of persons including sports motor vehicles and dual purpose vehicles, but excluding ambulances and buses: |
| 110 | completely knocked down |
| 139 | completely built up, new |
| 149 | completely built up, other than new |
| | Motor buses, being vehicles with seats for more than 6 persons: |
| 210 | completely knocked down |
| 231 | completely built up, new |
| 239 | completely built up, other than new |
| | Motor vehicles for the transport of goods or materials (other than dual purpose vehicles): |
| 310 | completely knocked down |
| 331 | completely built up, new |
| 339 | completely built up, other than new |
| 87.04 | Chassis fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 or 87.03: |
| 200 | For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 131, 87.02 139, 87.02 141 or 87.02 149 |
| 300 | For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 231 or 87.02 239 |
| 400 | For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 331 or 87.02 339 |
| 900 | For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.03 |
| 87.05 | Bodies (including cabs), for the motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 or 87.03: |
| 200 | For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 139 or 87.02 149 |
| 300 | For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 231 or 87.02 239 |
| 400 | For motor vehicles falling within heading No. 87.02 331 or 87.02 339 |
| 87.09 | Motor-cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor: |
| 810 | completely knocked down |
| 820 | completely built up, new |
| 890 | completely built up, other than new |

(*continued on next page*)

**CAMEROUN**

**CAMEROUN TIMES,** Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in English; type area: 40 cm, × 30 cm,; Rate, per Page, C.F.A. Fr. 60,000.

**CHANCE,** Monthly Magazine in English and French—1st issue Jan. 1969, 10,000 copies; type area: 340 × 250 mm; Rate. Page C.F.A. Frs. 50,000.

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## MALAYSIA
*continued*

**SALES TAX ACT:** The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Sales Tax (Exemption) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1972 which amends the Sales Tax (Exemption) Order 1972 as follows:

The first schedule (goods exempted from payment of sales tax) is amended by the addition of the following:

| Customs tariff chapter | Customs tariff heading and/or item number | Brief description of goods |
|---|---|---|
| 40 | 40.11.510 | Cycle tyres, viz outer covers of rubber. |
| | 40.11.520 | Cycle tyres, viz inner tubes of rubber. |
| 76 | 76.15.700 | Builders sanitary ware of aluminium for indoor use. |

The second schedule (goods that are exempted from payment of sales tax in accordance with the qualifications and conditions applicable to each catagory) is amended:

(*a*) by deleting item 13 and substituting the following:

13. Articles as may be approved by the Minister, used for purposes of prayer:
    Approved articles
    Incense
    Prayer mats of a size not exceeding 4 ft. in length and 2½ ft. in width
    Rosaries (strings of prayer beads)
    Joss stick candles

(*b*) by adding the following new items:

18. Coffins
19. Tombstones
20. Re-imports, being taxpaid goods previously exported from the Federation, in respect of which the proper officer of Customs is satisfied that no drawback of sales tax was granted at the time of exportation
21. Tyres for aircraft, being outer covers and inner tubes classified under items 40.11. 610 and 40.11 620 of the Customs Tariff and which are specially designed for use on aircraft

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

**CUSTOMS DUTIES:** The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendments to the Customs Duties Order 1968:

**Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 10) Order 1972** amends the import duties by the insertion of the following:

| Heading no. | Description | Unit of quantity | Federation common tariff |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39.02 | Polymerisation and copolymerisation products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylenes, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinylchloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrulic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins): | | |
| | Plates and sheets other than imitation leather of polyvinylchloride in sheets: | | |
| 930 | rigid plates and sheets, not reinforced with paper or textile | Value | 25% or 35 cts per lb whichever is the higher |
| 48.07 | Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets: | | |
| 450 | paper-based asphalt roofing | Cwt. | 5 cts per lb |
| 97.04 | Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games for adults or children (including billiard tables and pin-tables and table-tennis requisites): | | |
| | Playing cards: | | |
| 120 | Chinese, comprising of 112 cards per set | Doz. sets | 60 cts |

**Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 11) Order 1972** amends the import duties by substituting $100 for the word 'Nil' appearing against the following:

73.11 121 73.11 291 73.15 613 73.15 615 73.15 633 73.15 635

These headings cover 'angles, shapes and sections, of iron or steel' and 'angles, shapes and sections, of alloy steel and high carbon steel'.

**Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 12) Order 1972** amends the import duties by deleting the existing particulars against headings 18.03 000 and 19.05 000 and inserting the following:

| Heading no. | Description | Unit of quantity | Federation common tariff |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18.03 000 | Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block) whether or not defatted | Lb | $1.60 |
| 19.05 | Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (puffed rice, corn flakes and similar products): | | |
| 100 | of oats | Cwt. | $30 per ton |
| 900 | other | Cwt. | Nil |

**Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 13) Order 1972** amends the import duties by deleting the existing particulars against heading nos. 73.20 900, 84.61 100 and 84.61 900 and inserting the following:

| Heading no. | Description | Unit of quantity | Federation common tariff |
|---|---|---|---|
| 73.20 | Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel: | | |
| | other: | | |
| 200 | of less than 6 inches in internal diameter | Ton | $500 |
| 900 | other | Ton | Nil |
| 84.61 | Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves: | | |
| | of iron or steel: | | |
| 110 | manually operated sluice valves with inlet or outlet of an internal diameter exceeding 2 in. but not exceeding 16 in. | No. | 20% |
| 190 | other | No. | Nil |
| | Parts: | | |
| 910 | housing for sluice valves with inlet or outlet of an internal diameter exceeding 2 in. but not exceeding 16 in. | Value | Nil |
| 990 | other | Value | Nil |
| 85.12 | Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus; electric hair dressing appliances (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and electric smoothing irons; electro-thermic domestic appliances; electric heating resistors, other than those of carbon: | | |
| | Other than radio-frequency: | | |
| | Electro-thermic machines and appliances for domestic use: | | |
| | for cooking: | | |
| 520 | rice cookers | No. | 45% or $15 which ever is the higher |

No further information is available. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

**CUSTOMS DUTIES (PENANG):** The Customs Duties (Penang) Amendments 5 to 8 state that the import duties on the following headings now extend to Penang:

18.03 000 19.05 100 39.02 930 48.07 450 73.11 121 73.11 291 73.15 613
73.15 615 73.15 633 73.15 635 73.20 200 80.06 100 80.06 200 84.61 110
85.12 520 97.04 120

**EDB ext. 469/468/401**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

## New Zealand

**EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT LICENSING:** Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 19) 1972 has exempted from licence the following goods which were among those proposed for exemption in October 1971 (see *Trade and Industry* of November 4, 1971, pages 284-5):

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 02.05.000 | 07.05.099 | 15.06.009 | 35.01.001 |
| 04.02.900 | 08.01.202 | 15.07.059 | 35.03.002 |
| 06.01.000 | 08.06.102 | 15.07.109 | 36.08.001 |
| 06.03.001 | 08.06.109 | 15.08.001 | 36.08.002 |
| 06.03.009 | 08.06.209 | ex 15.08.009 | 36.08.003 |
| 06.04.001 | 08.06.299 | 15.08.019 | ex 37.08.009 |
| 06.04.009 | 09.01.200 | 16.02.001 | 45.04.013 |
| 07.05.008 | 12.03.099 | 21.07.025 | |
| 07.05.009 | 15.01.001 | 32.07.012 | |
| 07.05.091 | 15.06.001 | 33.03.000 | |

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

**CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES:** The New Zealand Government have issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 10) 1972 which came into force on July 28 amending certain items in the New Zealand Customs Tariff. The chapter items concerned are: 90.23, 90.24, 90.25 and 90.28.

**Insulated wire and cable.** The New Zealand Government have issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 12) 1972 which came into force on July 21, 1972 amending item 85.23 in the New Zealand Customs Tariff.

Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 13) 1972, which came into force on August 4, amends chapter headings 78.01, 78.02, 80.01 and 80.02 in the New Zealand Customs Tariff. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

**CUSTOMS ACT—DUMPING DUTY—FURTHER INFORMATION:** With reference to the notice in *Trade and Industry* of July 20, pages 102-3, the tariff items concerned are:

| Tariff Item | Description |
|---|---|
| 39.01.101<br>39.02.081<br>48.12.001<br>48.12.009<br>59.10.011<br>59.10.019 | Resilient floorcoverings |

Ref. CRE 35223 **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

**EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY—TEMPORARY PROTECTION:** The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has received an application for temporary protection of the following item:

| Tariff item | Description |
|---|---|
| ex 92.12.029 | Audio magnetic tape |

The question of temporary protection of this item may at a later date be referred to the Emergency Protection Authority. Ref. CRE 1179/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

**EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORT:** Copies of the following New Zealand report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

| Tariff no. | Description |
|---|---|
| 74.07.001 | Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor of unalloyed copper |

Ref. CRE 1164/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

**TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT:** Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

| Tariff no. | Description |
|---|---|
| 98.01.039 | Button moulds of metal; blanks and parts thereof of metal |

Ref. CRE 858/69 **CRE ext. 2321**

## Canada

**TEXTILE LABELLING REGULATIONS:** Exporters to Canada are reminded that the Canadian Textile Labelling Regulations come into force on December 1, 1972. Previous notices about the Textile Labelling Act and Regulations, which are designed to provide Canadian consumers with full information as to fibre content in practically all wearing apparel, fabrics and household textile products, were published in *Trade and Industry* on January 13 and 27, 1972. Among other things, the Act and Regulations require that articles must bear, in both English and French, specific information on fibre content and the name and postal address of the firm responsible for labelling the article. An identification number, obtainable from the Canadian Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs by Canadian importers, may be used instead of a firm's name and address. Copies of the Regulations, together with guidelines, are available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch.
**EDB ext. 455/456/457**

## United States

**TARIFF CLASSIFICATION:** It has been determined that certain form and computer bond paper has been incorrectly classified in item 252.67 of the US Tariff Schedules under book paper and printing paper, not specially provided for. Its new classification is in item 252.75 under writing paper. This ruling will result in a higher rate of duty. (FR 4.8.72) **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

**RECREATIONAL BOAT SAFETY REGULATIONS:** *Trade and Industry* of May 11 referred to proposals by the US Coast Guard concerning certification of boats and associated equipment, and manufacturer requirements. Regulations have now been issued which become effective on November 1, 1972. (FR 4.8.72)
**EDB ext. 455/456/457**

**PIANOS:** The escape clause rate of duty on upright pianos is scheduled to end on February 21, 1973 and the US National Piano Manufacturers Association has now filed a petition with the Tariff Commission for an extension of this date. The Commission is required to advise the President as to the probable economic effect that a termination of the escape clause duty would have on the domestic industry and there is to be a public hearing in connection with this investigation. It will take place on October 31, 1972, in Washington DC. **CRE ext. 2397**

**CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR:** It is proposed to issue a rule relating to the Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear (DOC FF 3-71) which will provide for precautionary labelling and record keeping of children's sleepwear and fabrics intended for use in such wear. Comments on the proposals should be submitted by September 9, 1972, to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington DC 20580. (FR 9. 8 .72) **CRE ext. 2397**

## Jamaica

**CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND CONSUMPTION DUTY CHANGES:** The following amendments have been announced in the *Jamaican Gazette* No. 58 of June 30:

*(continued on next page)*

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## JAMAICA
*continued*

**Customs Tariff.** The rates of duty have been increased on the following items:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcoholic and distilled alcoholic beverages | | | | | | |
| 112-01.1 | 112-01.2 | 112-01.3 | 112-04.1 | 112-04.2 | 112-04.3 | 112-04.4 |
| 112.04.5 | 112-04.6 | 112-04.7 | 112-04.8 | 112-04.99 | | |

**Excise Duty** payable on spirits will be $6.76 per gallon.

**Consumption Duty** is now payable on the following item:

| Item no. | Description | Unit for duty | Rate of duty |
|---|---|---|---|
| 122-02 | Cigarettes (excluding cigarettes which the Collector General is satisfied would not fetch more than $8.475 (duty inclusive) per 1,000 cigarettes in the open market in Jamaica if sold to a local distributor) | Per 100 cigarettes | 20 cents |

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext 7312/474/476**

## Chile

**RATES OF EXCHANGE:** New rates of exchange were introduced by the Chilean Central Bank on August 7 changing the rates established by Circular 1616 of December 10, 1971, in the 'Bank' exchange market, which applies to all physical foreign trade and to a few invisible transactions. The new exchange levels are as follows:

1 For payments of permitted imports:

Class A (mainly foodstuffs and crude petroleum)—Escudos 20.00 per US dollar.

Class B (basic import rate, mainly raw materials)— Escudos 25.00 per US dollar.

Class C (mainly spares and machinery)—Escudos 40.00 per US dollar.

Class D (non-essential goods)—Escudos 80.00 per US dollar.

All the above rates are surcharged by a bank seller differential of 4 per thousand.

2 Exports and non-trade foreign currency receipts not subject to sales in the 'Brokers' market are converted as follows:

Class E (mineral exports)—Escudos 20.00 per US dollar.

Class F (basic export rate)—Escudos 25.00 per US dollar.

Class G (special export rate)—Escudos 30.00 per US dollar.

**EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Central Bank Circular 1724 of August 1 announced a change in the local 'Brokers' (non-trade) exchange market as from August 2. The main changes are as follows:

1. **Sales of foreign exchange.** All conversions to Chilean currency in the 'Brokers' market will now be at the rate of 46 Escudos per US dollar instead of at two different levels as previously.

2. **Purchase of foreign exchange.** These are now to be at three different exchange-rate levels—or 'Areas'—according to the purpose of the purchase, as follows:

Area I: At 36 Escudos per US dollar—for the re-exports of capital registered under Article 14 of Decree 1272 (a 1961 foreign-investment incentive statute); for the payment of certain educational allowances abroad; and the purchase of medicines for individual use.

Area II: At 46 Escudos per US dollar—for all approved purposes not subject to any other rate i.e. mainly the repatriation of capital under Articles 15 and 16 of Decree 1272 (see above); interest remittances; insurance premiums; licence, technical assistance, employment and royalty payments; TV and film rights; artistic/cultural sports events; medical expenses; subscriptions to books and magazines etc.

Area III: At 85 Escudos per US dollar—for all local purchases of fares, baggage freights and foreign currency allowances by travellers leaving the country; and foreign currency remittances which may be approved for the support of relatives abroad, pensions etc.

A fourth transitory level, at the previous rate of 28 Escudos per dollar, remains temporarily in force for some capital repatriations up to September 15, 1972, and for certain educational expenses.

The actual cost to the buyer of the foreign exchange under any of these 'Areas' is increased by a number of charges—a bank seller differential, purchase taxes, bank commission and tax on same, and stamp tax—all of which add about 56 per cent to the basic rates, and considerably more in the case of capital repatriations to which special surcharges apply.

Copies of the decrees and English translations are available upon request. **EDB ext. 477**

**LEGISLATION OF SHIPPING DOCUMENTS:** Consular legalisation of documents for goods exported to Chile has been re-introduced, retroactive to January 1972. Bills of lading must be legalised by the Chilean Consulate at the port of shipment at a cost of US$5 per copy. Commercial invoices must be certified by a local chamber of commerce and visaed (free of charge) by the Chilean Consulate. The Chilean Importers Association expects that this decree will shortly be rescinded, as the Government has sent a message to Congress to this effect. In the meantime, the Customs are imposing a fine amounting to three times the value of the fees, payable by the importer in Escudos, on all non-legalised shipping documents, retroactive to January 1, 1972. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

## Peru

**IMPORT PROHIBITIONS:** Directoral Resolution 971-72-IC/DGI/DECI of June 13, adds further goods to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. As a result, these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet local demands as regards quality and quantity. Part or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 02.06 | 04.06 | 18.06 | 32.09 | 39.01 | 39.02 | 39.07 | 40.06 | 41.06 | 42.02 | 59.04 |
| 59.06 | 60.03 | 64.02 | 69.06 | 69.07 | 70.05 | 70.20 | 84.15 | 84.18 | 97.03 | 98.08 |

**EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

## Uruguay

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE OF MERCHANDISE:** A number of additions, alterations and deletions to the Uruguayan Code of Merchandise were issued recently by Decree 390/972. Article six of this decree states that raw materials or goods for industrial use, listed with surcharges of 60 per cent or above, which **the** Ministry of Finance, subject to a previous report of the Advisory Commission certifies cannot be normally supplied by local industry and/or cannot be substituted by others of national production, will be subject to the minimum surcharge of 10 per cent when the import declaration is made. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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# The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

| | Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates) | Index of Industrial Production | Consumers' income and Expenditure | | | | Fixed Capital Expenditure | | | | | Increase in Stocks | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Personal disposable income | Total consumers' expenditure | | Retail sales | Total | Selected Components: Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries | Dwellings | Public sector excluding dwellings | Total | Selected Components: Manufacturing industry | Wholesalers | Retailers |
| | at 1963 prices | | at current prices | | at 1963 prices | at 1966 prices | at 1963 prices | | | | | at 1963 prices | | | |
| Base of index £m in base year | 1963<br>26,793 | 1963 | 1963<br>21,763 | 1963<br>20,127 | 1963<br>20,127 | 1966<br>11,372 | 1963<br>4,912 | 1963<br>1,070 | 1963<br>994 | 1963<br>944 | 1963<br>1,752 | Series in £ million | | | |
| 1966 | 111 | 113.2 | 122 | 121 | 108 | 100.0 | 124 | 128 | 115 | 128 | 125 | 254 | 143 | 25 | 17 |
| 1967 | 113 | 113.9 | 127 | 126 | 110 | 101.4 | 133 | 124 | 122 | 138 | 142 | 184 | −37 | 13 | 22 |
| 1968 | 116 | 119.8 | 136 | 135 | 112 | 103.6 | 139 | 131 | 144 | 145 | 142 | 158 | 23 | 75 | 41 |
| 1969 | 118 | 122.9 | 143 | 143 | 113 | 103.0 | 138 | 140 | 148 | 132 | 132 | 346 | 232 | 26 | 27 |
| 1970 | 120 | 124.1 | 156 | 155 | 116 | 104.2 | 140 | 152 | 157 | 119 | 136 | 265 | 214 | 42 | 13 |
| 1971 | 122 | 125.0 | 172 | 171 | 119 | 104.8 | 142 | 141 | 160 | 121 | 144 | 24 | −153 | −4 | 36 |
| 1970 2nd qtr | 121 | 123.4 | 155 | 153 | 116 | 104.2 | 143 | 153 | 163 | 119 | 137 | 103 | 55 | 11 | 14 |
| 3rd qtr | 120 | 124.4 | 159 | 158 | 117 | 104.6 | 140 | 154 | 156 | 121 | 134 | 104 | 44 | 7 | — |
| 4th qtr | 122 | 124.9 | 163 | 160 | 117 | 104.7 | 143 | 157 | 165 | 120 | 139 | 83 | 72 | 23 | 15 |
| 1971 1st qtr | 118 | 124.4 | 164 | 161 | 115 | 102.1 | 138 | 146 | 148 | 114 | 146 | 82 | 41 | −1 | −44 |
| 2nd qtr | 122 | 125.3 | 170 | 170 | 119 | 104.4 | 142 | 139 | 164 | 122 | 141 | −58 | −114 | 11 | 38 |
| 3rd qtr | 123 | 125.5 | 175 | 175 | 120 | 105.5 | 142 | 144 | 165 | 122 | 141 | −36 | −59 | −9 | 6 |
| 4th qtr | 124 | 124.8 | 179 | 178 | 121 | 107.4 | 144 | 134 | 163 | 127 | 147 | 36 | −21 | −6 | 36 |
| 1972 1st qtr | 119 | 121.6 | 180 | 181 | 122 | 106.5 | 143 | 138†† | 160 | 126 | 149 | −156 | −122 | −3 | −29 |
| 2nd qtr | | 129.3 | | | | 109.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 Dec | | 124.5 | | | | 107.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 Jan | | 124.8 | | | | 107.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb | | 113.5 | | | | 106.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar | | 126.6 | | | | 106.6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Apr | | 127.4 | | | | 108.1 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | 130.9 | | | | 108.5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jun | | 129.7 | | | | 110.5 | | | | | | | | | |

| | Orders | Prices and Costs | | | | | Labour | | | Trade (§) | | Balance of Payments current balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Engineering and electrical goods † orders on hand (end period) | Retail price index | | Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§ | | Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services) ‡ | Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students | Unfilled vacancies for adults | Civil employment | Exports (¶) | Imports (‖) | |
| | at 1963 prices | Index ‡ | % increase on year earlier | Basic materials and fuel used ‡ | Manufactured products: home sales ‡ | | Mid-month or monthly average | | Quarter or quarterly average | at current prices | | |
| Base of index £m in base year | Dec 1963 | Jan 16, 1962 | | 1963 | 1963 | Jan 31, 1956 | Series in thousands | | | 1963<br>4,282 | 1963<br>4,362 | Series in £ million |
| 1966 | 115 | 116.5 | *3.9* | 108.0 | 109.6 | 168.5 | 323 | 255 | 24,835 | 121 | 120 | 83 |
| 1967 | 106 | 119.4 | *2.5* | 107.5 | 110.9 | 175.3 | 510 | 174 | 24,476 | 120 | 130 | −298 |
| 1968 | 106 | 125.0 | *4.7* | 117.3 | 115.3 | 187.3 | 538 | 188 | 24,331 | 146 | 159 | −291 |
| 1969 | 117 | 131.8 | *5.4* | 121.4 | 119.8 | 197.4 | 531 | 200 | 24,304 | 165 | 165 | 443 |
| 1970 | 125 | 140.2 | *6.4* | 126.2 | 127.7 | 217.7 | 568 | 186 | 24,135 | 184 | 181 | 611 |
| 1971 | 114 | 153.4 | *9.4* | 132.6 | 137.7 | 246.4 | 737 | 129 | 23,711 | 207 | 197 | 979 |
| 1970 2nd qtr | 122 | 139.5 | *5.8* | 126.1 | 126.6 | 214.0 | 563 | 188 | 24,138 | 183 | 183 | 114 |
| 3rd qtr | 123 | 141.1 | *6.9* | 124.9 | 128.7 | 219.5 | 571 | 185 | 24,072 | 175 | 178 | 75 |
| 4th qtr | 125 | 144.0 | *7.7* | 127.3 | 131.4 | 228.3 | 582 | 176 | 24,054 | 199 | 190 | 204 |
| 1971 1st qtr | 120 | 147.9 | *8.6* | 129.7 | 134.4 | 237.5 | 634 | 150 | 23,824 | 186 | 189 | 100 |
| 2nd qtr | 116 | 153.2 | *9.8* | 133.1 | 137.2 | 242.4 | 709 | 128 | 23,782 | 214 | 199 | 283 |
| 3rd qtr | 117 | 155.3 | *10.1* | 134.1 | 139.2 | 248.6 | 772 | 119 | 23,639 | 217 | 197 | 354 |
| 4th qtr | 114 | 157.3 | *9.2* | 133.6 | 140.0 | 257.0 | 832 | 118 | 23,598 | 213 | 202 | 242 |
| 1972 1st qtr | | 159.7 | *8.0* | 135.0 | 141.6 | 265.9 | 870 | 124 | | 207 | 214 | 30 |
| 2nd qtr | | 162.7 | 6.1 | 136.1 p | 143.4 p | 272.0 p | 834 | 133 | | 215 p | 218 p | |
| 1971 Dec | 114 | 158.1 | *9.0* | 134.2 | 140.3 | 262.6 | 853 | 116 | | 222 | 208 | |
| 1972 Jan | | 159.0 | *8.2* | 135.6 | 141.2 | 265.2 | 862 | 119 | | 208 | 204 | |
| Feb | | 159.8 | *8.1* | 134.6 | 141.6 | 265.6 | 869 | 126 | | 212 | 217 | |
| Mar | | 160.3 | *7.6* | 134.7 | 142.0 | 266.9 | 879 | 126 | | 202 | 221 | |
| Apr | | 161.8 | *6.3* | 136.0 | 142.6 | 268.6 | 871 | 128 | | 210 p | 220 p | |
| May | | 162.6 | *6.1* | 136.2 | 143.4 | 271.5 | 834 | 134 | | 211 p | 218 p | |
| Jun | | 163.7 | *6.1* | 136.2 p | 144.2 p | 275.8 p | 798 | 139 | | 224 p | 216 p | |
| Jul | | | | 137.1 p | 144.9 p | | 803 p | 140 p | | 213 p | 201 p | |

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries. (††) Not directly comparable with earlier figues; see Capital Expenditure article in T & I Volume 7 No. 11 June 15, 1972.

# Unit value and volume index numbers for June

THE export unit value index on a balance of payments basis continues to show little change and its level in June was little higher than in March of this year. The import unit value index, which had been almost flat in the earlier months of the year, rose by rather more than one half per cent in June; as a result the terms of trade index fell back by a point. The floating of the £ sterling which began on June 23 may have contributed to the increase in the import unit value index in the month. (The values on a significant proportion of import documents are denominated in foreign currencies; these are converted to sterling at the market rate of exchange at the time at which the documents are lodged with HM Customs and Excise, and so they reflect changes in exchange rates immediately.) It is unlikely that the export unit value index for June was affected by the floating. In the second quarter of 1972 as a whole the export unit value index was 1 per cent higher than in the first quarter; this is the smallest increase between two quarters shown by the index since 1969. There was only a marginal rise in the import unit value index on a balance of payments basis in the second quarter.

The unit value index for exports of manufactured goods showed little change during the second quarter and the index for the quarter as a whole was slightly less than 1 per cent above the index for the first quarter. The only commodity group to show much increase in unit values in the second quarter was textiles; this index was 3 per cent higher than in the first quarter with increases in the unit values of most types of textiles. The index for the 'other manufactures' group, which has shown irregular month to month movements this year was a little lower in the second quarter as a whole than in the

## TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

1961 = 100

| | Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted) | | | Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports | Exports | Terms of Trade† | Imports | Exports |
| 1969 | 126 | 127 | 101 | 146 | 149 |
| 1970 | 131 | 136 | 104 | 155 | 154 |
| 1971 | 134 | 148 | 110 | 162 | 162 |
| 1969 1st quarter | 123 | 126 | 103 | 145 | 139 |
| 2nd quarter | 125 | 127 | 101 | 146 | 148 |
| 3rd quarter | 127 | 127 | 100 | 145 | 154 |
| 4th quarter | 130 | 129 | 100 | 147 | 154 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 131 | 131 | 101 | 148 | 155 |
| 2nd quarter | 132 | 134 | 102 | 157 | 155 |
| 3rd quarter | 131 | 136 | 104 | 152 | 145 |
| 4th quarter | 131 | 139 | 106 | 162 | 162 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 131 | 143 | 109 | 160 | 149 |
| 2nd quarter | 135 | 146 | 108 | 164 | 169 |
| 3rd quarter | 137 | 149 | 109 | 160 | 167 |
| 4th quarter | 137 | 152 | 111 | 164 | 162 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 139 | 155 | 112 | 172 | 158 |
| 2nd quarter p | 139 | 157 | 112 | 177 | 162 |
| 1971 July | 137 | 148 | 109 | 158 | 165 |
| August | 137 | 150 | 109 | 156 | 166 |
| September | 138 | 151 | 109 | 165 | 171 |
| October | 137 | 151 | 110 | 163 | 165 |
| November | 137 | 152 | 111 | 158 | 152 |
| December | 137 | 154 | 112 | 170 | 169 |
| 1972 January | 139 | 154 | 111 | 163 | 158 |
| February | 138 | 154 | 112 | 175 | 162 |
| March | 139 | 156 | 112 | 177 | 152 |
| April p | 139 | 156 | 113 | 179 | 160 |
| May p | 139 | 157 | 113 | 177 | 158 |
| June p | 140 | 157 | 112 | 175 | 168 |

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates.

## TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961 = 100

| | Imports | | | | | Exports | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Food, beverages and tobacco | Basic materials | Fuels | Manufactured goods | Total | Non-manufactures | Manufactured goods | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | Chemicals | Textiles | Metals | Machinery and transport eqpt. | Other |
| Section or Division | | 0 and 1 | 2 and 4 | 3 | 5 to 8 | | 0 to 4 | 5 to 8 | 5 | 65 | 67 to 69 | 7 | |
| Weights | 1,000 | 327 | 222 | 106 | 337 | 1,000 | 145 | 824 | 84 | 63 | 121 | 417 | 139 |
| 1962 | 99 | 102 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 102 | 98 | 100 | 101 | 103 | 101 |
| 1963 | 103 | 111 | 97 | 97 | 101 | 104 | 105 | 104 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 106 | 103 |
| 1964 | 107 | 115 | 103 | 95 | 105 | 106 | 108 | 106 | 101 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 105 |
| 1965 | 107 | 113 | 102 | 90 | 109 | 109 | 105 | 109 | 104 | 109 | 113 | 110 | 108 |
| 1966 | 109 | 114 | 103 | 84 | 114 | 113 | 107 | 114 | 106 | 111 | 120 | 114 | 113 |
| 1967 | 109 | 113 | 99 | 92 | 116 | 114 | 102 | 116 | 106 | 111 | 120 | 118 | 116 |
| 1968 | 121 | 120 | 107 | 107 | 135 | 123 | 108 | 126 | 113 | 115 | 131 | 128 | 128 |
| 1969 | 126 | 124 | 115 | 100 | 142 | 127 | 114 | 130 | 116 | 122 | 139 | 131 | 131 |
| 1970 | 132 | 132 | 121 | 98 | 148 | 136 | 118 | 140 | 126 | 127 | 155 | 141 | 138 |
| 1971 | 136 | 140 | 122 | 120 | 145 | 147 | 126 | 152 | 129 | 132 | 156 | 159 | 148 |
| 1969 1st quarter | 124 | 123 | 112 | 104 | 138 | 128 | 114 | 130 | 117 | 120 | 135 | 133 | 130 |
| 2nd quarter | 125 | 124 | 115 | 102 | 141 | 128 | 115 | 130 | 118 | 122 | 136 | 132 | 131 |
| 3rd quarter | 127 | 125 | 116 | 100 | 144 | 128 | 115 | 131 | 118 | 122 | 139 | 132 | 131 |
| 4th quarter | 129 | 128 | 117 | 98 | 149 | 129 | 114 | 132 | 118 | 123 | 144 | 133 | 132 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 131 | 129 | 119 | 96 | 151 | 131 | 116 | 134 | 119 | 124 | 151 | 134 | 134 |
| 2nd quarter | 132 | 132 | 121 | 95 | 151 | 134 | 117 | 137 | 123 | 126 | 155 | 137 | 137 |
| 3rd quarter | 132 | 133 | 122 | 97 | 149 | 136 | 119 | 140 | 125 | 126 | 156 | 140 | 139 |
| 4th quarter | 132 | 135 | 120 | 102 | 147 | 139 | 119 | 143 | 128 | 127 | 156 | 145 | 142 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 133 | 136 | 120 | 111 | 144 | 143 | 123 | 147 | 132 | 130 | 156 | 151 | 145 |
| 2nd quarter | 137 | 140 | 123 | 121 | 147 | 146 | 125 | 150 | 129 | 134 | 157 | 155 | 147 |
| 3rd quarter | 138 | 142 | 123 | 125 | 149 | 149 | 128 | 154 | 132 | 133 | 157 | 161 | 150 |
| 4th quarter | 138 | 143 | 122 | 122 | 147 | 152 | 128 | 157 | 130 | 133 | 156 | 167 | 152 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 139 | 148 | 121 | 118 | 147 | 155 | 131 | 159 | 134 | 135 | 157 | 170 | 156 |
| 2nd quarter | 140 | 149 | 125 | 117 | 148 | 156 | 133 | 161 | 136 | 139 | 158 | 172 | 155 |
| 1971 July | 138 | 142 | 123 | 126 | 148 | 148 | 127 | 152 | 130 | 132 | 157 | 160 | 150 |
| August | 138 | 141 | 123 | 125 | 149 | 149 | 128 | 153 | 133 | 134 | 156 | 161 | 149 |
| September | 139 | 142 | 123 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 128 | 155 | 132 | 133 | 156 | 163 | 152 |
| October | 138 | 143 | 122 | 123 | 148 | 151 | 128 | 155 | 130 | 134 | 155 | 165 | 152 |
| November | 137 | 142 | 122 | 122 | 147 | 152 | 127 | 157 | 129 | 134 | 158 | 167 | 151 |
| December | 138 | 144 | 122 | 121 | 147 | 153 | 128 | 158 | 132 | 132 | 156 | 170 | 153 |
| 1972 January | 139 | 148 | 122 | 118 | 149 | 154 | 129 | 159 | 131 | 135 | 158 | 169 | 157 |
| February | 138 | 148 | 120 | 117 | 146 | 154 | 130 | 159 | 134 | 134 | 156 | 169 | 154 |
| March | 139 | 148 | 121 | 118 | 148 | 156 | 133 | 160 | 138 | 135 | 158 | 171 | 156 |
| April | 140 | 149 | 124 | 118 | 147 | 156 | 132 | 161 | 137 | 138 | 158 | 172 | 154 |
| May | 140 | 149 | 124 | 117 | 148 | 157 | 133 | 161 | 135 | 138 | 158 | 172 | 156 |
| June | 141 | 150 | 127 | 116 | 149 | 156 | 133 | 161 | 136 | 142 | 156 | 172 | 154 |

first quarter; unit values for metals were almost unchanged between the two quarters. The unit value index for exports of non-manufactures has been rising a little faster than that for manufactures and was rather less than 2 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first; textile fibres, mainly wool, and cattle continue to be the main causes of this rise.

There was a sharp rise in the unit value index for imports of basic materials in the second quarter; this index had fluctuated only moderately in the previous two years. The rise of 3 per cent in the second quarter was largely due to a rise of more than 10 per cent in the unit values of textile fibres with those for imports of wool rising particularly sharply; there have also been large increases in the unit values of imported hides and skins and metal ores. The only other broad group of imports to show much rise in the second quarter was food, drink and tobacco. The increase of 1 per cent in the index for this group was due to increased unit values for live animals, meat, fruit and vegetables and sugar, which was only partially offset by lower unit values for fish, cereals and tobacco.

Trends in United Kingdom trade were discussed in the article on trade in July which was published in *Trade and Industry* of August 17, 1972.

**Notes:** (a) The discussion in this article of the unit value index numbers for total imports and exports and the terms of trade is based on the statistics in Table 1, which are on a balance of payments basis. Comments on unit values for commodity groups are based on the indices in Table 2, which are on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis. The adjustments which have to be made to the figures recorded in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* to bring them to a balance of payments basis relate either to the coverage of the statistics or to the valuation of items which are recorded. These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual Balance of Payments *Pink Book*. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of May 26, 1971.

(b) The index numbers on an *Overseas Trade Statistics* basis were first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion since 1965 of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

(*continued on next page*)

**SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES**

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

**TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100**

| | Imports | | | | | Exports | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Food, beverages and tobacco | Basic materials | Fuels | Manufactured goods | Total | Non-manufactures | Manufactured goods | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | Chemicals | Textiles | Metals | Machinery and transport eqpt. | Other |
| Section or Division | | 0 and 1 | 2 and 4 | 3 | 5 to 8 | | 0 to 4 | 5 to 8 | 5 | 65 | 67 to 69 | 7 | |
| Weights | 1,000 | 327 | 222 | 106 | 337 | 1,000 | 145 | 824 | 84 | 63 | 121 | 417 | 139 |
| 1962 | 103 | 104 | 96 | 112 | 103 | 102 | 106 | 101 | 107 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 102 |
| 1963 | 107 | 102 | 101 | 119 | 112 | 107 | 112 | 107 | 113 | 102 | 99 | 107 | 110 |
| 1964 | 119 | 104 | 108 | 128 | 136 | 111 | 107 | 111 | 126 | 106 | 102 | 108 | 122 |
| 1965 | 119 | 102 | 107 | 140 | 137 | 116 | 111 | 117 | 131 | 105 | 109 | 115 | 128 |
| 1966 | 122 | 100 | 102 | 154 | 146 | 121 | 117 | 121 | 140 | 99 | 105 | 121 | 134 |
| 1967 | 132 | 104 | 101 | 165 | 167 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 149 | 95 | 108 | 114 | 136 |
| 1968 | 146 | 107 | 111 | 175 | 195 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 169 | 111 | 119 | 131 | 158 |
| 1969 | 149 | 103 | 108 | 188 | 207 | 150 | 138 | 153 | 185 | 123 | 126 | 148 | 187 |
| 1970 | 156 | 104 | 110 | 202 | 223 | 155 | 151 | 155 | 195 | 133 | 131 | 148 | 182 |
| 1971 | 163 | 104 | 101 | 217 | 242 | 164 | 159 | 165 | 215 | 142 | 137 | 154 | 205 |
| 1969 1st quarter | 149 | 106 | 109 | 198 | 198 | 136 | 122 | 138 | 166 | 112 | 113 | 132 | 174 |
| 2nd quarter | 152 | 107 | 108 | 186 | 215 | 152 | 141 | 155 | 188 | 124 | 125 | 154 | 179 |
| 3rd quarter | 145 | 99 | 109 | 176 | 204 | 150 | 134 | 154 | 187 | 120 | 125 | 146 | 196 |
| 4th quarter | 150 | 105 | 109 | 197 | 205 | 160 | 154 | 161 | 196 | 135 | 140 | 154 | 194 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 150 | 104 | 105 | 198 | 208 | 154 | 141 | 157 | 194 | 132 | 130 | 150 | 189 |
| 2nd quarter | 164 | 105 | 116 | 204 | 240 | 161 | 148 | 163 | 209 | 138 | 145 | 157 | 181 |
| 3rd quarter | 149 | 99 | 105 | 204 | 210 | 141 | 140 | 141 | 186 | 125 | 116 | 132 | 170 |
| 4th quarter | 166 | 111 | 116 | 214 | 234 | 168 | 176 | 165 | 210 | 154 | 137 | 157 | 193 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 165 | 109 | 104 | 241 | 236 | 147 | 134 | 151 | 187 | 129 | 123 | 147 | 177 |
| 2nd quarter | 164 | 108 | 99 | 226 | 241 | 172 | 163 | 174 | 225 | 147 | 143 | 167 | 204 |
| 3rd quarter | 155 | 99 | 103 | 193 | 231 | 164 | 170 | 163 | 213 | 138 | 132 | 147 | 217 |
| 4th quarter | 166 | 105 | 98 | 216 | 252 | 172 | 168 | 173 | 226 | 161 | 149 | 154 | 222 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 177 | 107 | 100 | 238 | 274 | 160 | 156 | 161 | 215 | 144 | 129 | 148 | 204 |
| 2nd quarter | 179 | 106 | 104 | 217 | 285 | 174 | 171 | 176 | 246 | 157 | 143 | 158 | 222 |
| 1971 July | 161 | 103 | 102 | 191 | 245 | 172 | 173 | 171 | 227 | 139 | 137 | 160 | 215 |
| August | 144 | 92 | 105 | 195 | 201 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 202 | 130 | 126 | 136 | 213 |
| September | 162 | 102 | 103 | 195 | 248 | 166 | 183 | 163 | 211 | 146 | 132 | 145 | 225 |
| October | 163 | 99 | 97 | 199 | 257 | 165 | 162 | 167 | 225 | 162 | 149 | 148 | 211 |
| November | 166 | 103 | 96 | 208 | 255 | 174 | 166 | 175 | 225 | 165 | 156 | 156 | 223 |
| December | 170 | 112 | 102 | 241 | 245 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 226 | 156 | 143 | 161 | 231 |
| 1972 January | 165 | 101 | 101 | 215 | 248 | 156 | 168 | 154 | 208 | 141 | 123 | 148 | 172 |
| February | 173 | 106 | 104 | 216 | 269 | 163 | 151 | 166 | 219 | 148 | 134 | 148 | 221 |
| March | 193 | 113 | 96 | 282 | 305 | 160 | 149 | 163 | 216 | 142 | 129 | 146 | 219 |
| April | 169 | 98 | 99 | 217 | 269 | 156 | 160 | 157 | 228 | 140 | 126 | 142 | 192 |
| May | 181 | 110 | 106 | 213 | 289 | 180 | 166 | 183 | 257 | 161 | 139 | 166 | 241 |
| June | 186 | 112 | 106 | 220 | 295 | 185 | 188 | 186 | 253 | 171 | 164 | 167 | 232 |


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## UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
*continued*

### TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961=100

| | Imports | | | | | | | Exports | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Total excl. US military aircraft, etc. | Food, beverages and tobacco | Basic materials | Fuels | Manufactured goods | | Total | Non-manufactures | Manufactured goods | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total | Excl. US military aircraft etc. | | | Total | Chemicals | Textiles | Metals | Machinery and transport eqpt. | Other |
| Section or Division | | | 0 and 1 | 2 and 4 | 3 | | 5 to 8 | | 0 to 4 | 5 to 8 | 5 | 65 | 67 to 69 | 7 | |
| Weights | 1,000 | | 327 | 222 | 106 | | 337 | 1,000 | 145 | 824 | 84 | 63 | 121 | 417 | 139 |
| 1969 1st quarter | 146 | 143 | 104 | 110 | 189 | 197 | 187 | 139 | 128 | 140 | 171 | 115 | 118 | 132 | 175 |
| 2nd quarter | 151 | 146 | 107 | 109 | 181 | 209 | 197 | 148 | 141 | 150 | 182 | 122 | 120 | 147 | 183 |
| 3rd quarter | 148 | 145 | 101 | 107 | 182 | 210 | 201 | 157 | 140 | 161 | 192 | 125 | 130 | 158 | 195 |
| 4th quarter | 149 | 148 | 101 | 106 | 198 | 210 | 206 | 157 | 143 | 161 | 196 | 130 | 135 | 155 | 194 |
| 1970 1st quarter | 150 | 150 | 104 | 108 | 191 | 210 | 209 | 155 | 147 | 156 | 194 | 131 | 135 | 148 | 187 |
| 2nd quarter | 158 | 158 | 103 | 114 | 194 | 228 | 226 | 155 | 148 | 156 | 197 | 132 | 139 | 148 | 184 |
| 3rd quarter | 153 | 152 | 101 | 103 | 210 | 215 | 215 | 145 | 146 | 145 | 185 | 127 | 119 | 140 | 167 |
| 4th quarter | 164 | 164 | 107 | 114 | 215 | 237 | 236 | 162 | 163 | 161 | 205 | 143 | 132 | 154 | 192 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 162 | 162 | 107 | 105 | 231 | 235 | 234 | 150 | 144 | 152 | 196 | 133 | 128 | 145 | 177 |
| 2nd quarter | 163 | 163 | 107 | 100 | 221 | 236 | 235 | 169 | 164 | 170 | 220 | 144 | 138 | 159 | 212 |
| 3rd quarter | 161 | 160 | 102 | 102 | 202 | 240 | 239 | 169 | 175 | 169 | 219 | 142 | 137 | 157 | 213 |
| 4th quarter | 165 | 165 | 100 | 96 | 214 | 256 | 256 | 167 | 154 | 170 | 224 | 150 | 144 | 153 | 219 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 172 | 172 | 104 | 101 | 225 | 267 | 267 | 162 | 166 | 162 | 222 | 149 | 134 | 147 | 203 |
| 2nd quarter | 175 | 175 | 105 | 104 | 212 | 273 | 273 | 167 | 168 | 167 | 229 | 151 | 136 | 147 | 224 |
| 1971 July | 159 | 158 | 103 | 99 | 196 | 237 | 236 | 166 | 176 | 164 | 223 | 136 | 131 | 151 | 209 |
| August | 158 | 157 | 104 | 102 | 213 | 226 | 226 | 166 | 172 | 166 | 221 | 140 | 138 | 155 | 205 |
| September | 165 | 165 | 101 | 103 | 198 | 256 | 256 | 176 | 177 | 175 | 215 | 150 | 141 | 165 | 224 |
| October | 165 | 165 | 98 | 98 | 202 | 259 | 259 | 170 | 155 | 173 | 224 | 155 | 148 | 156 | 226 |
| November | 162 | 162 | 94 | 94 | 207 | 255 | 255 | 158 | 142 | 161 | 219 | 147 | 141 | 145 | 199 |
| December | 169 | 169 | 108 | 96 | 231 | 254 | 254 | 173 | 166 | 175 | 230 | 149 | 142 | 159 | 231 |
| 1972 January | 163 | 163 | 101 | 99 | 205 | 254 | 254 | 163 | 177 | 160 | 222 | 149 | 135 | 151 | 176 |
| February | 174 | 174 | 108 | 107 | 211 | 268 | 268 | 166 | 159 | 169 | 225 | 154 | 139 | 150 | 226 |
| March | 178 | 178 | 103 | 97 | 260 | 278 | 278 | 157 | 161 | 158 | 217 | 144 | 129 | 139 | 208 |
| April | 175 | 175 | 101 | 106 | 221 | 273 | 273 | 165 | 167 | 164 | 228 | 144 | 126 | 147 | 215 |
| May | 173 | 173 | 109 | 105 | 201 | 270 | 270 | 163 | 161 | 165 | 230 | 148 | 124 | 143 | 236 |
| June | 176 | 176 | 106 | 102 | 214 | 276 | 276 | 174 | 176 | 173 | 230 | 162 | 157 | 151 | 221 |

## Index of retail prices for July

THE Department of Employment announce that the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices was 164.2 on July 18. This compares with 163.7 on June 20 and with 100.0 at the base date which was January 16, 1962. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for bread and some other goods and services.

## The United Kingdom in figures

A NEW pocket guide, illustrating with figures some of the main changes in the British way of life since the war, has been published by the Government Statistical Service.

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Copies of the United Kingdom in Figures are obtainable free from the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ or Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry.

## 'Economic Progress Report' for September

THE September issue of *Economic Progress Report* is available and contains articles on: control of public expenditure; international monetary reform; the attack on pollution; monthly economic assessment (see also last week's *Trade and Industry*) and economic indicators.

*Economic Progress Report* is prepared by the Treasury Information Division and is published every month. It contains articles on economic subjects analysing or giving background to Government economic policy together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators.

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TEXTILES

# Wholesale houses' sales

SALES by wholesale textile houses in June showed an increase of 3 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 6 per cent in April and an increase of 4 per cent in May.

The value of stocks at the end of June was 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 =100

| | Value of home sales | | Value of stocks end period | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 | 110 | –3 | .. | .. |
| 1967 | 104 | –5 | .. | .. |
| 1968 | 108 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 1969 | 103 | –5 | .. | .. |
| 1970 | 107 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 1971 | 115 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 1970 3rd quarter | 105 | 5 | 146 | –7 |
| 4th quarter | 135 | 8 | 143 | –3 |
| 1971 1st quarter | 100 | 10 | 147 | –8 |
| 2nd quarter | 106 | 10 | 135 | –4 |
| 3rd quarter | 115 | 9 | 148 | 1 |
| 4th quarter | 140 | 4 | 152 | 6 |
| 1972 1st quarter | 102 | 2 | 164 | 11 |
| 2nd quarter | 111 | 4 | 146 | 8 |
| 1971 June | 103 | 8 | 135 | –4 |
| July | 90 | 8 | 137 | –6 |
| August | 110 | 10 | 142 | –1 |
| September | 145 | 8 | 148 | 1 |
| October | 155 | 1 | 138 | 7 |
| November | 131 | 6 | 155 | 10 |
| December | 135 | 7 | 152 | 6 |
| 1972 January | 72 | 9 | 152 | 19 |
| February | 103 | 5 | 160 | 16 |
| March | 130 | –3 | 164 | 11 |
| April | 121 | 6 | 147 | 8 |
| May | 105 | 4 | 151 | 10 |
| June | 106 | 3 | 146 | 8 |

## TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

*Percentage increase compared with a year earlier*

| | Sales | | Stocks(‡) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1972 | January-June 1972 | June 1972 |
| Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts | –27 | – 7 | 16 |
| Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats | –15 | –15 | 13 |
| Women's underwear | 13 | – 9 | 14 |
| Women's hose and children's socks | – 7 | –20 | –20 |
| Women's millinery | 80 | 19 | 8 |
| Haberdashery, ribbons and wool | 35 | 24 | 34 |
| Children's wear | – | – 1 | 18 |
| Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting | –20 | 9 | 40 |
| Gloves | 50 | – | 28 |
| Piece-goods and nets | – 3 | –13 | –19 |
| Household textiles | 10 | – | – |
| Floor coverings, furniture and hardware | 8 | 12 | 6 |
| Boots and shoes | 10 | 4 | – 1 |
| Total† | 3 | 3 | 8 |

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

### Note

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

### Business Statistics Office

A booklet giving a general account of the background and activities of the Business Statistics Office is available from the Business Statistics Office, Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS Tel. 01-866 8771, ext. 17 or 123.


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# Materials and fuel prices rose a little in July

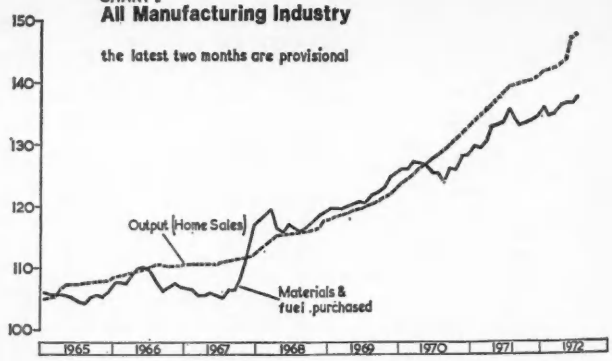
PRICES of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose a little over ½ per cent in July on provisional figures. This increase was small by comparison with the fall in the sterling exchange rate although the bulk of materials included in the index are imported. While sterling prices of most imported materials were higher than in June, few rose by as much as 5 per cent.

The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products increased by ½ per cent in July, about the same as in each of the preceding three months. This brought the increase in the past 12 months to 4¼ per cent; excluding food, drink and tobacco the corresponding increase was 5½ per cent.

## Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The index for the food manufacturing industries was scarcely changed in both June and July, though the index is subject to downward pressure from seasonal factors in these months. Index numbers for non-food sectors all rose in July. That for the paper industries rose 2 per cent reflecting the effect of the downward movement of the sterling exchange rate on unchanged dollar price quotations for woodpulp. There were increases of under ½ per cent in the index numbers for the steel, mechanical engineering and electrical machinery industries, but index numbers for other sectors including construction materials rose around 1 per cent.

CHART 1
**All Manufacturing Industry**




### Notes on Wholesale Price index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering), and 3411 for all other information.

## TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1963 = 100

| 1968 SIC | | 1971 | | | 1972 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2nd qtr. | 3rd qtr. | 4th qtr. | 1st qtr. | 2nd qtr. p | July | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June p | July p |
| | Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orders III to XIX | Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry: | 133.1 | 134.1 | 133.6 | 135.0 | 136.1 | 135.4 | 134.2 | 135.6 | 134.6 | 134.7 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 137.1 |
| | Basic materials | 131.5 | 132.5 | 132.0 | 133.6 | 134.0 | 134.1 | 132.7 | 134.3 | 133.1 | 133.2 | 133.9 | 134.1 | 134.1 | 135.2 |
| | †Fuel | 143.0 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 143.7 | 149.2 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 143.4 | 144.0 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 149.2 |
| Orders IV to XIX | Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries | 137.3 | 137.9 | 136.2 | 137.1 | 139.3 | 138.9 | 136.1 | 136.6 | 136.8 | 138.1 | 139.6 | 139.1 | 139.2 | 140.7 |
| | Basic materials other than fuel | 136.0 | 136.6 | 134.5 | 135.6 | 137.0 | 137.9 | 134.5 | 135.0 | 135.2 | 136.7 | 137.4 | 136.8 | 136.9 | 138.7 |
| | Materials and fuel purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 to 229 | Food manufacturing industries | 126.0 | 128.6 | 130.9 | 133.1 | 132.4 | 130.1 | 132.7 | 135.9 | 132.6 | 130.7 | 131.3 | 133.0 | 132.9 | 132.9 |
| Order V | Chemicals and allied industries | 134.2 | 136.0 | 135.2 | 134.5 | 136.0 | 136.6 | 134.8 | 134.8 | 134.3 | 134.5 | 135.6 | 136.1 | 136.2 | 137.3 |
| 311 to 312 | Steel industries | 140.8 | 141.0 | 141.0 | 141.0 | 144.6 | 141.2 | 140.8 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 141.5 | 144.4 | 144.6 | 144.8 | 145.3 |
| Order VII (excluding MLH 342) | Mechanical engineering industries | 147.2 | 148.0 | 147.4 | 148.3 | 152.2 | 148.3 | 147.4 | 147.8 | 148.1 | 148.9 | 151.8 | 152.4 | 152.4 | 153.0 |
| Order IX | Electrical engineering industries | 153.8 | 152.0 | 148.9 | 152.5 | 155.1 | 153.0 | 149.0 | 150.5 | 152.4 | 154.6 | 155.7 | 155.1 | 154.4 | 155.6 |
| 361 | Electrical machinery industry | 154.1 | 154.1 | 152.5 | 153.8 | 156.9 | 154.6 | 152.2 | 153.1 | 153.7 | 154.7 | 156.9 | 157.0 | 156.9 | 157.5 |
| Order XIII | Textile industries | 108.6 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 115.7 | 119.5 | 110.2 | 111.3 | 114.4 | 115.8 | 116.9 | 118.5 | 119.3 | 120.7 | 121.7 |
| Order XV | Clothing and footwear industries | 126.4 | 128.1 | 128.6 | 131.1 | 137.4 | 128.0 | 128.8 | 129.1 | 130.0 | 134.3 | 136.2 | 137.5 | 138.7 | 140.5 |
| Order XVII | Timber industries | 142.8 | 144.0 | 144.9 | 147.0 | 149.2 | 143.7 | 145.4 | 146.0 | 147.3 | 147.8 | 148.6 | 149.3 | 149.7 | 151.0 |
| 481 to 484 | Paper industries | 141.6 | 142.0 | 141.7 | 139.8 | 141.2 | 142.1 | 141.6 | 139.8 | 139.7 | 139.9 | 140.7 | 141.0 | 141.8 | 144.8 |
| Order XX | Construction materials | 141.5 | 144.3 | 144.9 | 146.5 | 149.3 | 143.9 | 145.2 | 145.8 | 146.4 | 147.2 | 148.3 | 149.4 | 150.1 | 151.3 |
| Part of Order XX | House building materials | 143.0 | 145.9 | 146.8 | 148.4 | 151.0 | 145.3 | 147.1 | 147.7 | 148.3 | 149.2 | 150.2 | 151.0 | 151.7 | 153.1 |

* Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2
**Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)**

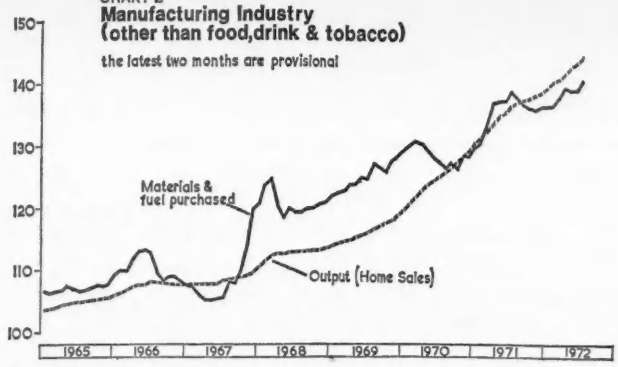



CHART 3
**Food Manufacturing Industries**

## Output of broad sectors of industry: home sales (Table 2)

Except for the index for the steel industries which was unchanged, index numbers for all broad sectors rose in July by between ½ and 1 per cent.

During the 12 months ended July, increases in index numbers for most sectors were in the 5 to 6½ per cent range, though in food the increase was substantially less at 2 per cent. The increases were lower, in most cases substantially so, than those that took place during the preceding 12 months. An exception was the textile industries, where the index rose 6½ per cent compared with 5 per cent in the 12 months ended July 1971; in these industries the rate of increase in prices of materials and fuel purchased substantially accelerated.

### VALUE ADDED TAX

The present series of wholesale price index numbers are compiled exclusive of purchase tax, and it is expected that users will find them to be more useful for most purposes if they exclude VAT. Accordingly the regular monthly published series will exclude this tax.

In practice, wholesale price index numbers exclusive and inclusive of VAT would have the same or nearly the same percentage movements except when the VAT rates change.

## TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT

**1963 = 100**

| 1968 SIC | | 1971 | | | 1972 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2nd qtr. | 3rd qtr. | 4th qtr. | 1st qtr. | 2nd qtr. p | July | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June p | July p |
| Orders III to XIX | Output of Manufactured Products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total sales | 138.7 | 140.9 | 142.2 | 143.8 | 145.5 | 140.5 | 142.6 | 143.2 | 143.9 | 144.2 | 144.8 | 145.4 | 146.5 | 147.2 |
| | Home sales | 137.2 | 139.2 | 140.0 | 141.6 | 143.4 | 139.0 | 140.3 | 141.2 | 141.6 | 142.0 | 142.6 | 143.4 | 144.2 | 144.9 |
| Orders IV to XIX | Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries: Total sales | 137.7 | 140.2 | 141.9 | 143.7 | 145.9 | 139.7 | 142.2 | 142.9 | 143.9 | 144.4 | 145.2 | 145.7 | 146.7 | 147.5 |
| | Home sales | 135.0 | 137.2 | 138.3 | 140.2 | 142.7 | 136.9 | 138.4 | 139.6 | 140.3 | 140.8 | 141.9 | 142.7 | 143.7 | 144.5 |
| 211 to 229 | Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the Food manufacturing industries: Home sales | 139.4 | 141.8 | 142.3 | 143.7 | 143.1 | 141.7 | 143.6 | 144.3 | 143.7 | 143.0 | 142.3 | 143.2 | 143.9 | 144.6 |
| Order V | Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales | 122.5 | 124.4 | 124.9 | 127.3 | 127.9 | 124.3 | 125.1 | 126.2 | 128.1 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 128.2 | 128.0 | 128.4 |
| | Home sales | 119.8 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 124.0 | 125.1 | 121.1 | 122.3 | 123.3 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 125.1 | 125.3 | 125.1 | 125.6 |
| 311 and 312 | Steel industries: Total sales | 141.5 | 142.7 | 143.1 | 143.0 | 148.2 | 142.2 | 143.4 | 142.2 | 142.8 | 144.0 | 148.5 | 148.0 | 148.0 | 148.0 |
| | Home sales | 142.7 | 143.8 | 143.7 | 143.9 | 150.4 | 143.9 | 143.7 | 143.8 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 150.1 | 150.5 | 150.6 | 150.6 |
| Orders VII to XII | Engineering and allied industries: Total sales | 141.2 | 144.2 | 146.5 | 148.3 | 150.7 | 143.5 | 146.7 | 147.7 | 148.4 | 149.0 | 149.8 | 150.3 | 152.0 | 152.6 |
| | Home sales | 138.4 | 140.5 | 141.5 | 143.4 | 146.0 | 140.3 | 141.6 | 142.9 | 143.4 | 143.9 | 144.8 | 145.7 | 147.4 | 148.0 |
| Order VII (excluding MLH 342) | Mechanical engineering: Home sales | 143.4 | 146.4 | 147.5 | 149.5 | 152.1 | 145.9 | 147.7 | 149.0 | 149.4 | 149.9 | 151.1 | 152.1 | 153.1 | 153.9 |
| Order IX | Electrical engineering: Home sales | 134.7 | 136.0 | 136.5 | 138.3 | 139.8 | 135.8 | 136.3 | 137.6 | 138.4 | 138.9 | 139.4 | 139.8 | 140.2 | 140.7 |
| Order XIII | Textile industries: Total sales | 122.3 | 123.5 | 124.0 | 125.7 | 129.1 | 123.7 | 124.5 | 124.6 | 125.4 | 127.2 | 128.0 | 129.3 | 130.1 | 131.6 |
| | Home sales | 120.8 | 122.4 | 123.0 | 124.9 | 128.0 | 122.3 | 123.3 | 123.9 | 124.7 | 126.2 | 127.0 | 127.9 | 128.9 | 130.4 |
| Order XV | Clothing and footwear: Home sales | 121.6 | 123.2 | 124.4 | 126.5 | 128.3 | 122.6 | 124.6 | 125.7 | 126.6 | 127.1 | 127.8 | 128.2 | 128.8 | 129.9 |
| Order XVII | Timber industries: Home sales | 142.0 | 145.0 | 147.1 | 149.9 | 151.9 | 144.4 | 147.5 | 148.9 | 150.4 | 150.6 | 151.4 | 151.8 | 152.6 | 153.6 |
| 481 to 484 | Paper industries: Home sales | 139.3 | 140.6 | 141.7 | 143.8 | 146.4 | 140.2 | 142.2 | 143.3 | 143.7 | 144.5 | 145.9 | 146.4 | 147.0 | 148.6 |
| Order XX | New construction‡ | 142 | 142 | 146 r | 149 | | | 146 r | | | 149 | | | | |

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

*(continued on next page)*

## WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

*continued*

### TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

**1963 = 100**

| 1968 SIC | | 1971 | 1972 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | July | Jan. | May | June p | July p |
| 101 | Coal | 155.6 | 160.2 | 168.1 | 168.1 | 168.1 |
| 102/2 | Slates | 150.5 | 160.9 | 160.9 | 160.9 | 160.9 |
| 103/3 | Sand and Gravel (ex-pit or works) | 139.4 | 139.4 | 143.1 | 144.6 | 144.6 |
| 109/3 | Salt | 114.2 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 119.4 | 119.4 |
| 211 | Flour | 130.1 | 130.1 | 130.1 | 134.5 | 143.3 |
| 216 | Sugar refined | 108.5 | 141.4 | 114.3 | 110.7 | 106.0 |
| 217 | Chocolate and sugar confectionery | 147.5 | 151.4 | 154.4 | 154.5 | 154.8 |
| 231 | Beer | 154.3 | 153.7 | 159.3 | 159.6 | 159.6 |
| 240 | Tobacco and cigarettes | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 | 139.9 |
| 262 | Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty) | 155.0 | 155.0 | 156.9 | 156.9 | 156.9 |
| | Medium fuel oil (950 secs.) | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.1 | 141.1 |
| | Derv fuel (including duty) | 149.9 | 149.9 | 152.0 | 152.0 | 152.0 |
| 263 | Lubricating oil and greases | 132.4 | 132.4 | 134.2 | 134.5 | 138.3 |
| 271 | General chemicals | 115.7 | 115.9 | 117.1 | 117.1 | 117.3 |
| 272 | Pharmaceutical chemicals | 118.6 | 113.3 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 112.9 |
| | Pharmaceutical preparations | 101.9 | 103.7 | 105.9 | 106.3 | 107.6 |
| 273 | Toilet preparations | 143.5 | 148.7 | 154.1 | 154.1 | 155.5 |
| 274 | Paint | 125.8 | 127.5 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 132.8 |
| 275 | Soap | 142.4 | 147.5 | 152.0 | 152.3 | 152.4 |
| | Soapless detergents | 118.1 | 119.6 | 121.0 | 121.2 | 121.8 |
| 276/1 | Synthetic resins and plastics materials | 103.9 | 105.6 | 106.6 | 106.5 | 106.7 |
| 279/7 | Photographic paper and films and photo chemical materials | 128.6 | 132.4 | 134.4 | 134.7 | 136.3 |
| 311/2 | Steel sheets | 135.4 | 135.4 | 142.7 | 142.7 | 142.7 |
| | Tinplate | 143.2 | 143.2 | 150.1 | 150.1 | 150.1 |
| | Other finished steels | 144.0 | 143.9 | 150.2 | 150.2 | 150.2 |
| | Heavy steel bars and sections | 145.7 | 145.7 | 153.1 | 153.1 | 153.1 |
| | Re-rolled steel bars and sections | 143.3 | 143.8 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152.5 |
| 312 | Steel tubes | 158.4 | 158.4 | 168.3 | 168.3 | 168.3 |
| 313/3 and 313/4 | Iron castings | 147.3 | 151.3 | 155.4 | 156.7 | 157.4 |
| 313/4 | Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings | 141.3 | 141.3 | 150.4 | 150.5 | 150.5 |
| 321 | Aluminium and aluminium alloy products: | | | | | |
| | Rolled | 148.9 | 148.9 | 148.9 | 149.4 | 153.6 |
| | Extruded and drawn | 152.0 | 152.0 | 152.0 | 152.0 | 156.8 |
| | Castings | 160.8 | 160.8 | 169.9 | 169.4 | 168.4 |
| | Forgings | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 | 140.0 |
| 322 | Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered | 202.0 | 190.7 | 194.9 | 189.5 | 194.5 |
| 331 | Agricultural machinery | 138.9 | 145.6 | 147.4 | 147.6 | 148.5 |
| 333 | Pumps, valves, compressors | 172.3 | 174.3 | 178.5 | 180.7 | 181.3 |
| 336 | Construction and earth-moving equipment | 144.0 | 148.7 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 153.8 |
| 337/2 | Cranes | 135.1 | 136.7 | 139.9 | 140.3 | 141.0 |
| 339/6 | Portable power tools | 127.6 | 132.3 | 133.2 | 133.4 | 134.0 |
| 353/1 | Dental goods | 145.3 | 146.1 | 152.8 | 153.4 | 154.7 |
| 365/1 | Gramophone records, etc. | 111.7 | 114.9 | 118.5 | 119.4 | 119.4 |
| 368 | Domestic electrical appliances | 118.9 | 120.4 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.4 |
| 391 | Tools and implements | 151.0 | 155.4 | 159.4 | 159.4 | 159.4 |
| 392 | Cutlery and tableware | 142.6 | 148.9 | 154.4 | 154.6 | 154.6 |
| | Knives, scissors, etc. | 148.7 | 156.2 | 158.8 | 159.4 | 159.5 |
| | Spoons and forks | 169.6 | 179.1 | 185.1 | 185.1 | 185.1 |
| 399/6 | Domestic hollow-ware | 181.1 | 187.1 | 189.7 | 190.4 | 190.4 |
| 399/7 | Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware | 147.7 | 148.3 | 154.4 | 154.4 | 154.4 |
| 399/9 | Domestic gas appliances | 119.2 | 120.5 | 120.5 | 120.5 | 120.8 |
| 411 | Man-made fibres | 92.6 | 91.2 | 92.8 | 93.4 | 93.8 |
| 412, 414/5 and 415 | Man-made fibres yarns | 117.7 | 117.7 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 125.9 |
| 412/1 | Cotton and cotton mixture yarns | 156.4 | 165.5 | 168.5 | 168.1 | .. |
| 413/1 | Cotton cloth | 154.8 | 156.7 | 163.6 | 164.3 | .. |
| 413/5 | Man-made fibres fabrics | 120.9 | 121.3 | 124.0 | 125.1 | .. |
| 413/6 | Linen | 145.2 | 148.2 | 150.3 | 150.4 | 155.4 |
| 414/1 | Wool tops | 75.1 | 79.1 | 96.0 | 101.3 | 107.8 |
| 414/2 | Worsted yarns | 102.3 | 105.9 | 118.7 | 120.6 | 124.3 |
| 415/1 | Jute yarns | 175.4 | 192.4 | 192.4 | 192.4 | 192.4 |
| 415/2 | Jute piece-goods | 161.5 | 183.5 | 183.5 | 183.5 | 183.5 |
| 416 | Rope, twine and net | 113.3 | 115.0 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 117.3 |
| 417 | Hosiery and other knitted goods | 100.9 | 102.2 | 103.4 | 103.6 | 104.8 |
| 419 | Carpets and rugs | 126.1 | 127.5 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 132.1 |
| 422/2 | Canvas goods and sacks | 125.8 | 140.4 | 146.0 | 154.1 | 154.1 |
| 429/1 | Asbestos manufactures | 130.3 | 132.3 | 132.8 | 132.8 | 132.8 |
| 431/1 | Leather for footwear | 138.2 | 141.4 | 178.4 | 180.7 | 180.7 |
| 432/1 | Travel goods | 135.3 | 139.8 | 143.4 | 144.7 | 145.6 |
| 441-449 | Made-up clothing | 122.0 | 124.8 | 127.4 | 127.8 | 128.1 |
| 441 | Weatherproof outerwear | 112.9 | 114.3 | 115.0 | 114.6 | 114.9 |
| 442 | Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 125.0 | 130.0 | 131.8 | 132.0 | 132.2 |
| 443 | Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 124.1 | 124.3 | 128.1 | 128.1 | 128.8 |
| 445/1 | Women's and girls' light outerwear | 119.1 | 120.6 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 124.7 |
| 450 | Footwear | 123.4 | 127.4 | 129.9 | 130.9 | 131.8 |
| 461/1 | Refractory goods, including bricks | 139.7 | 140.8 | 141.4 | 143.1 | 143.1 |
| 461/2 | Non-refractory goods including bricks | 136.7 | 140.7 | 147.6 | 148.2 | 150.4 |
| | Engineering bricks | 150.1 | 155.6 | 169.4 | 171.5 | 176.5 |
| | Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered* | 147.7 | 156.4 | 156.4 | 156.4 | 156.5 |
| | Building bricks, common other than fletton, *ex-works* | 148.6 | 153.7 | 169.0 | 171.3 | 173.8 |
| 462/3 | Domestic china and earthenware | 163.3 | 166.0 | 170.3 | 170.3 | 170.3 |
| 463/1 | Flat glass (including safety and silver glass) | 133.8 | 134.7 | 135.2 | 135.2 | 135.3 |
| | Other glass products (except containers) | 140.1 | 142.3 | 143.9 | 144.4 | 144.5 |
| 463/2 | Glass containers | 141.6 | 143.3 | 142.6 | 141.0 | 141.0 |
| 464 | Cement, delivered | 163.3 | 163.3 | 163.3 | 163.3 | 163.3 |
| 469/1 | Abrasive paper and cloth | 134.4 | 140.9 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.9 |
| 469/2 | Precast concrete products | 131.3 | 131.4 | 133.2 | 133.3 | 134.8 |
| | Coated limestone roadstone | 130.3 | 130.3 | 136.1 | 136.1 | 136.1 |
| 471/1 | Home-grown hardwood, sawn | 130.4 | 136.2 | 138.1 | 138.7 | 139.7 |
| 471/2 | Building joinery | 159.9 | 164.6 | 165.2 | 168.1 | 170.4 |
| 472 | Domestic furniture | 139.3 | 143.7 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 148.0 |
| 473 | Bedding, etc. | 146.8 | 150.9 | 154.6 | 154.7 | 155.2 |
| 481 | Paper and board | 136.3 | 139.0 | 141.3 | 141.4 | 141.4 |
| 482/1 | Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases | 149.4 | 152.1 | 154.7 | 156.0 | 159.1 |
| 482/2 | Packaging products of paper etc. | 134.1 | 140.6 | 142.1 | 142.1 | 143.8 |
| | Paper bags | 133.1 | 142.5 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 147.5 |
| 483 | Manufactured stationery | 147.2 | 148.3 | 155.5 | 156.2 | 156.3 |
| 484/1 | Wallpaper | 157.9 | 164.6 | 173.3 | 173.3 | 173.3 |
| 491/1 | Rubber tyres and tubes | 135.8 | 136.1 | 139.1 | 139.3 | 139.4 |
| 491/2 | Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes) | 140.5 | 141.4 | 144.9 | 145.6 | 146.0 |
| 492 | Linoleum and felt base | 153.0 | 153.0 | 153.0 | 153.0 | 153.0 |
| 493 | Brushes and brooms | 132.3 | 142.3 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 146.2 |
| 494/1 | Toys and games | 141.9 | 150.3 | 156.2 | 156.3 | 156.3 |
| 494/2 | Perambulators, etc. | 141.5 | 144.0 | 147.9 | 147.9 | 147.9 |
| 494/3 | Sports equipment | 122.3 | 125.8 | 127.2 | 127.3 | .. |
| 495/1 | Pens and pencils | 128.5 | 132.3 | 134.2 | 134.3 | 138.1 |
| 495/2 | Other stationers' goods | 130.2 | 136.9 | 137.8 | 137.8 | 137.8 |
| 496/2 | Plastic products (other than components and accessories) | 104.1 | 106.3 | 106.8 | 106.8 | 107.0 |

## TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963=100

| | 1971 | 1972 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | Jan. | May | June | July |
| Hides and skins | 139.9 | 161.4 | 213.0 | 221.8 | 234.1 |
| Imported | 146.4 | 160.4 | 194.5 | 200.5 | 206.9 |
| Native | 131.0 | 162.6 | 238.1 | 251.0 | 271.1 |
| Non-ferrous metals: | | | | | |
| Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered | 144.4 | 144.4 | 129.2 | 123.5 | 123.5 |
| Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse† | 200.5 | 181.6 | 183.7 | 179.1 | 183.5 |
| Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse† | 174.5 | 156.7 | 194.6 | 193.7 | 199.0 |
| Nickel refined, delivered§ | 194.2 | 194.2 | 194.2 | 194.2 | 194.2 |
| Tin, ingot, min. 99.75%† | 160.7 | 157.6 | 163.7 | 162.4 | 170.8 |
| Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse† | 175.0 | 195.2 | 195.3 | 190.1 | 196.8 |
| Oils, resins and gums: | | | | | |
| Palm, oil, crude ex: refinery in bulk | 145.1 | 116.4 | 116.4 | 111.1 | 116.2 |
| Whale oil, crude | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 |
| Natural rubber | 71.5 | 68.9 | 71.6 | 71.4 | 75.2 |
| Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making) | 112.7 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 111.1 |

| | 1971 | 1972 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July | Jan. | May | June | July |
| Textiles: | | | | | |
| Cotton, raw | 122.0 | 131.4 | 122.1 | 118.8 | 121.0 |
| Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee | 166.9 | 206.9 | 167.6 | 161.9 | 158.2 |
| Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee | 154.3 | 189.5 | 156.1 | 149.3 | 143.5 |
| Silk, raw, delivered mill | 149.8 | 157.3 | 163.7 | 164.4 | 181.6 |
| Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L gade, cif London | 54.3 | 50.6 | 63.9 | 70.8 | 70.8 |
| Wool, raw | 71.4 | 76.5 | 92.7 | 98.3 | 99.6 p |
| Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK | 70.3 | 77.6 | 91.1 | 92.5 | 98.6 p |
| Crossbred, fine, cif UK | 72.8 | 76.5 | 94.7 | 99.1 | 99.8 p |
| Merino, cif UK | 73.9 | 77.8 | 95.4 | 105.8 | 103.7 p |
| Timber: | | | | | |
| Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf) | 147.7 | 155.3 | 160.4 | 161.0 p | 164.9 p |
| Imported plywood (delivered to consumers) | 146.8 | 153.7 | 159.4 | 160.7 | 161.2 |
| Imported softwood (delivered to consumers) | 145.0 | 146.4 | 148.2 | 148.7 | 148.9 |
| Woodpulp, imported | 150.4 | 142.2 | 141.0 | 143.0 p | 150.5 p |

† LME settlement price.
§ Producers' price.

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Cars and commercial vehicles for June
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Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
Paint for first quarter
Biscuits for first quarter
Brushes and brooms for first quarter
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear for first quarter
Locomotives, railway track equipment, railway carriages, wagons and trains for first quarter
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres for first quarter
Household textiles and handkerchiefs for first quarter

### Civil aviation series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
Airport activity for May
Air passengers for May
Air freight and mail for May
Airline operations for April

Quarterly at £2.50 a year post free:
Airline operations for first quarter

### Service and distributive series

Monthly at 60p each a year post free:
Catering trades for June

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
Assets and liabilities of finance houses for second quarter

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on August 10, on page 261.

## Cinema admissions and takings in April

DURING April, counted as a 4 week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britiain was 3.72 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.34 million. The comparable figures for April 1971 were 3.76 million and £1.25 million respectively.

## Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, August 18, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

| Title of film | Registered No. | Playing time minutes | Date of registration | Registered in the name of | Maker's name |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | BRITISH | | |
| L.H.R. | BR/E 36361/20/8/77 | 27 | August 17 | Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd. | L.H.R. Films Ltd. |
| Movietone News 2254 | BR/E 36207/20/8/77 | 7 | August 18 | Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd. | British Movietonews Ltd. |
| Movietone News 2254A | BR/E 36208/20/8/77 | 8 | August 18 | Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd. | British Movietonews Ltd. |
| | | | FOREIGN | | |
| Fritz the Cat | F 36353 | 78 | August 15 | Black Ink Films Ltd. | Steve Krantz Productions Inc. |
| Evel Knievel | F 36354 | 79 | August 15 | MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd. | Fanfare Corporation |
| The Black Belly of the Tarantula | F 36355 | 88 | August 15 | MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd. | Dama Produzioni S.R.L. Rome and P.A.C., Paris |
| The Weekend Murders | F 36356 | 98 | August 15 | MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd. | Jupitter Generale Cinematografica, Rome |
| Anne and Muriel (les Deux Anglaises) | F 36357 | 105 | August 15 | Gala Film Distributors Ltd. | Les Films Du Carrosse, Paris |
| The Godfather | F 36358 | 175 | August 15 | Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd. | Alfran Productions |
| The Possession of Joel Delaney | F 36359 | 110 | August 16 | Scotia-Barber Distributors Ltd. | Haworth Productions Ltd. |
| The Longest Hunt | F 36360 | 83 | August 16 | Tigon Pictures Ltd. | Heritage Enterprises Inc. |

Amendments to the Register:
The playing time of the film 'The Flying Eye' (BR/E 20607) registered on September 1, 1955, has been amended to 47 minutes
The playing time of the film 'The Dog and the Diamonds' (BR/E 18423) registered on November 11, 1953, has been amended to 49 minutes.
The playing time of the film 'I Want What I Want' (BR/E 36108/7/5/77) registered on May 1, 1972, has been amended to provide alternative playing times as follows: (*a*) 106 minutes (*b*) 92 minutes.

# Release dates of economic statistics to be published in September

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in September. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

| Publication date | Series | Method of release* | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| September | | | |
| 4 Mon | UK Official Reserves (Aug) | PN | Treasury |
| | Car and commercial vehicle production (Aug-prov) | PN | DTI |
| | Capital issues and redemptions (Aug) | PN | Bank of England |
| | Capital expenditure by the manufacturing distributive and service industries (2nd qtr-prov) | PN | DTI |
| | Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (2nd qtr-prov) | PN | DTI |
| 5 Tues | Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Aug) (E) | London Gazette | Treasury |
| | Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (July) | PN | DTI |
| | Retail trade (July) | PN | DTI |
| | Weekly fuel statement | PN | DTI |
| 6 Wed | UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Aug) | PN | Bank of England |
| | National Income and Expenditure 1972 (Blue Book) | — | CSO |
| | Number of foreign visitors to Britain (July) | PN | DTI |
| 8 Fri | UK balance of payments 1972 (Pink Book) | — | CSO |
| | UK balance of payments (2nd qtr) | PN | CSO/Treasury |
| 11 Mon | UK banking statistics (2nd qtr) (E) | Bulletin | Bank of England |
| | Money stock (2nd qtr) (E) | Bulletin | Bank of England |
| | Turnover of the catering trades (July) | PN | DTI |
| 12 Tues | The construction—output (2nd qtr) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | Weekly fuel statement | PN | DTI |
| 13 Wed | UK overseas trade (Aug) | PN | DTI |
| | Turnover of the motor trades (July) | PN | DTI |
| | Wholesale price index numbers (Aug) | PN | DTI |
| 14 Thurs | Index of industrial production (July) | PN | CSO |
| 15 Fri | Building Societies' receipts and loans (Aug) | PN | BSA |
| | Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-Aug) (E) | PN | Bank of England |
| | Crude steel production (Aug) (E) | PN | BSC/BISPA |
| | Finished steel receipts consumption and stock changes (2nd qtr-final) (E) | PN | DTI |
| 19 Tues | Weekly fuel statement | PN | DTI |
| 20 Wed | National Income and Expenditure (2nd qtr-prov) | PN | CSO |
| | Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end Aug | PN | Department of Employment |
| | Monthly index of average earnings (July) | 19.30 hrs | Department of Employment |
| | UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Aug) | PN | Bank of England |
| 21 Thurs | Registered unemployed (prov-Sept) | PN | Department of Employment |
| | Unfilled vacancies (prov-Sept) | PN | Department of Employment |
| | Car and commercial vehiclee production (final-Aug) | PN | DTI |
| 22 Fri | Retail prices index (Aug) | PN 19.30 hrs | Department of Employment |
| | New vehicle registrations (Aug) | PN | Department of Environment |
| 24 Sun | National Savings monthly progress report (Aug) (E) | PN | DNS |
| 26 Tues | Electricity generation (Aug) | PN | DTI |
| | Weekly fuel statement | PN | DTI |
| 28 Thurs | Housing starts and completions (Aug) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | House improvement grants (Aug) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | Bricks and cement production (Aug) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | Registered unemployed (final-Aug) (E) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| | Employment in production industries (July) (E) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| | Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (July) (E) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| | Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Aug) (E) | Gazette | Department of Employment |
| 29 Fri | National Food Survey report on consumption (2nd qtr) | PN | MAFF |
| | Construction—new orders (July) | PN | Department of Environment |
| | Borrowing by local authorities (2nd qtr) | PN | CSO |

* PN = Press Notice

## COMPANIES

## New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during July 1972 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

| Nominal capital | Total | Public companies | Public companies |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding £100 | 2,821 | — | 2,821 |
| Over £100 but under £1,000 | 86 | — | 86 |
| £1,000 but under £10,000 | 626 | — | 626 |
| £10,000 but under £50,000 | 134 | — | 134 |
| £50,000 but under £100,000 | 12 | — | 12 |
| £100,000 but under £1,000,000 | 15 | — | 15 |
| £1,000,000 and over | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total number | 3,696 | — | 3,696 |
| | £ thous. | £ thous. | £ thous. |
| Total amount of nominal capital | 17,760 | — | 17,760 |

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972

| | 1971 | | 1972 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Nominal capital £ thous. | Number | Nominal capital £ thous. |
| January | 2,684 | 10,440 | 4,008 | 8,032 |
| February | 2,323 | 3,961 | 3,745 | 12,111 |
| March | 3,136 | 7,720 | 4,045 | 10,671 |
| April | 3,210 | 16,525 | 4,182 | 9,931 |
| May | 3,088 | 5,233 | 4,412 | 9,158 |
| June | 3,569 | 7,317 | 3,777 | 5,561 |
| July | 3,142 | 6,631 | 3,696 | 17,760 |
| August | 3,483 | 6,559 | | |
| September | 3,139 | 9,140 | | |
| October | 3,490 | 61,353 | | |
| November | 3,950 | 8,073 | | |
| December | 3,748 | 8,484 | | |
| Total | 38,962 | 151,436 | | |

## Northern Ireland

IN the month of July 1972, sixty eight private companies with a total nominal capital of £262,300, two public companies limited by guarantee and not having a share capital and one private company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-July three hundred and eighty one companies with a total nominal capital of just over £1,707,300 were registered as compared with two hundred and eight companies with a total nominal capital of just under £1,658,000 registered in the same period in 1971.

## Northern Ireland index of production

THE provisional index of production for June 1972 is 165. This is 6 points higher than the index for May 1972 and 2 points higher than for June 1971.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups with the increase or decrease on June 1971 shown in brackets are: textiles 237 (+12 points), clothing 143 (+13), engineering and metals 109 (−18), food, drink and tobacco 141 (+9), timber and furniture 137 (−13), mineral products 186 (+6), other manufacturing industries 250 (+9), gas, electricity and water 180 (+21).

# Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.


| Title | Last published |
|---|---|
| Air transport: | |
| aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q) | May 25 1972 |
| civil aviation balance of payments (A) | March 16 1972 |
| trade by air (6M) | April 6 1972 |
| Balance of payments: | |
| quarterly figures (Q) | June 22 1972 |
| trends in invisible transactions (Q) | June 22 1972 |
| Bankruptcy orders (Q) | March 9 1972 |
| Business names and limited partnerships (A) | Feb 10 1972 |
| Capital expenditure: | |
| distributive and service trades (A) | April 28 1971 |
| manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q) | July 13 1972 |
| Catering trades turnover (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| Chemicals industry activity (Q) | June 15 1972 |
| Companies: | |
| acquisitions and mergers (Q) | Aug 10 1972 |
| new registrations: | |
| Gt. Britain (M) | This week |
| N. Ireland (M) | This week |
| Computers, UK market (Q) | July 13 1972 |
| Construction work overseas (A) | Oct 7 1971 |
| ECGD business (Q) | April 6 1972 |
| Electronic capital equipment (Q) | Aug 3 1972 |
| Engineering industries, orders and deliveries (M) | May 11 1972 |
| Film industry: | |
| British Film Fund Agency returns (M) | Aug 10 1972 |
| cinema admissions and takings (M) | This week |
| overseas payments and earnings (A) | July 20 1972 |
| registration of films (A) | Feb 3 1972 |
| trends in film going (A) | Aug 19 1971 |
| Food: | |
| consumption levels (6M) | July 20 1972 |
| household consumption (Q) | Aug 10 1972 |
| Footwear industry | |
| production, orders and deliveries (M) | Aug 10 1972 |
| Foreign trade: | |
| EFTA (Q) | March 23 1972 |
| industrial countries' trade and production (Q) | Aug 17 1972 |
| world exports of manufactures (A) | Sept 30 1970 |
| Foreign trade of the UK: | |
| ECGD business (Q) | April 6 1972 |
| direct exporters and credit terms (A) | April 13 1972 |
| unit value and volume index numbers (M) | This week |
| value (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| value, analysis of trends (Q) | May 11 1972 |
| Furniture orders and deliveries (M) | July 20 1972 |
| Hire-purchase business (M) | Aug 10 1972 |
| Industrial development certificates: | |
| approvals (Q) | April 27 1972 |
| refusals (A) | July 15 1971 |
| Industrial production: | |
| index numbers (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| N. Ireland index (M) | This week |
| Wales index (Q) | July 6 1972 |
| Insurance companies, investments and assets (A) | Aug 10 1972 |
| Investment: | |
| book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years) | Sept 23 1970 |
| industry's investment intentions (3 times a year) | June 15 1972 |
| investment and earnings overseas (A) | March 23 1972 |
| Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q) | March 23 1972 |
| Man-made fibres: | |
| deliveries (Q) | Aug 17 1972 |
| production (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| production, quarterly analysis (Q) | Aug 17 1972 |
| Motor industry: | |
| car and commercial vehicle production (M) | Aug 3 1972 |
| estimated figures | Aug 10 1972 |
| motor trades turnover (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| Office development permits (Q) | June 1 1972 |
| Pension funds, investments and assets (A) | Aug 10 1972 |
| Retail prices index (M) | This week |
| Retail trades: | |
| sales (M) | Aug 10 1972 |
| sales, N. Ireland (M) | Aug 10 1972 |
| stocks (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| Royalties, overseas transactions (A) | March 30 1972 |
| Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade (A) | March 2 1972 |
| Steel consumption and stocks (Q) | Aug 17 1972 |
| Stocks: | |
| distributive and service trades (A) | April 28 1971 |
| manufacturers' and distributors' (Q) | July 13 1972 |
| retail (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| Television, overseas payments and earnings (A) | Aug 5 1971 |
| Textiles: | |
| activity in the industry (Q) | July 13 1972 |
| cotton industry production (M) | Aug 3 1972 |
| hosiery production (M) | June 29 1972 |
| made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M) | Aug 3 1972 |
| orders and deliveries (M) | Aug 3 1972 |
| wholesale houses' sales (M) | This week |
| wool exports (Q) | June 8 1972 |
| wool output (M) | Aug 3 1972 |
| Tourism: | |
| international (A) | Oct 28 1971 |
| UK tourist traffic (M) | Aug 17 1972 |
| UK official reserves (M) | Aug 10 1972 |
| Wholesale prices: | |
| average prices of selected commodities (A) | March 9 1972 |
| index numbers (M) | This week |


## Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.


| Subjects | Last published |
|---|---|
| British commercial representation overseas | July 6 1972 |
| Business Monitor titles | Aug 10 1972 |
| Customs notices of interest to exporters | Aug 17 1972 |
| ECGD local offices | This week |
| Guide to DTI | July 6 1972 |
| Index July-Sept. 1971 | Aug 3 1972 |
| Official Receivers' offices | May 20 1970 |
| Programme of trade promotions | July 20 1972 |
| Release dates of economic statistics | This week |

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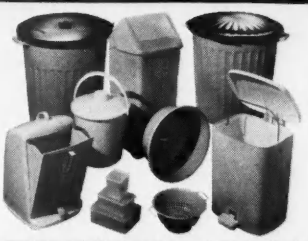

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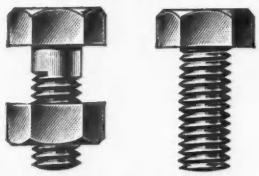

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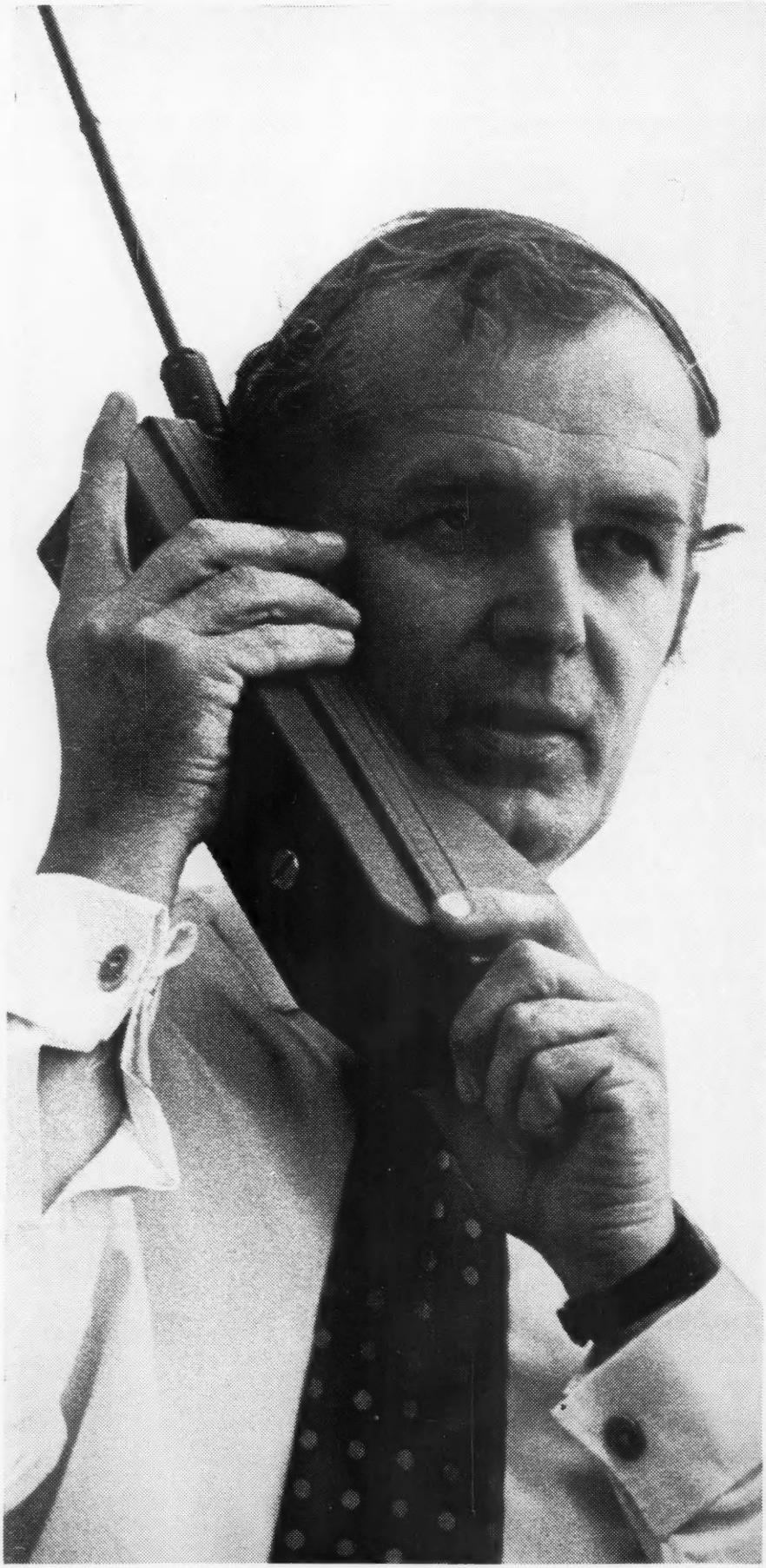

# Who's listening? Buyers in 104 countries.

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